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ARMORY OF

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Sharps Rifle Company

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.,

U. S. A.

Gift
L. D. Satterlee
N. 13-23

UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Metallic Ammunition

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ALSO, OF

The Celebrated "U. M. C." Paper Shells

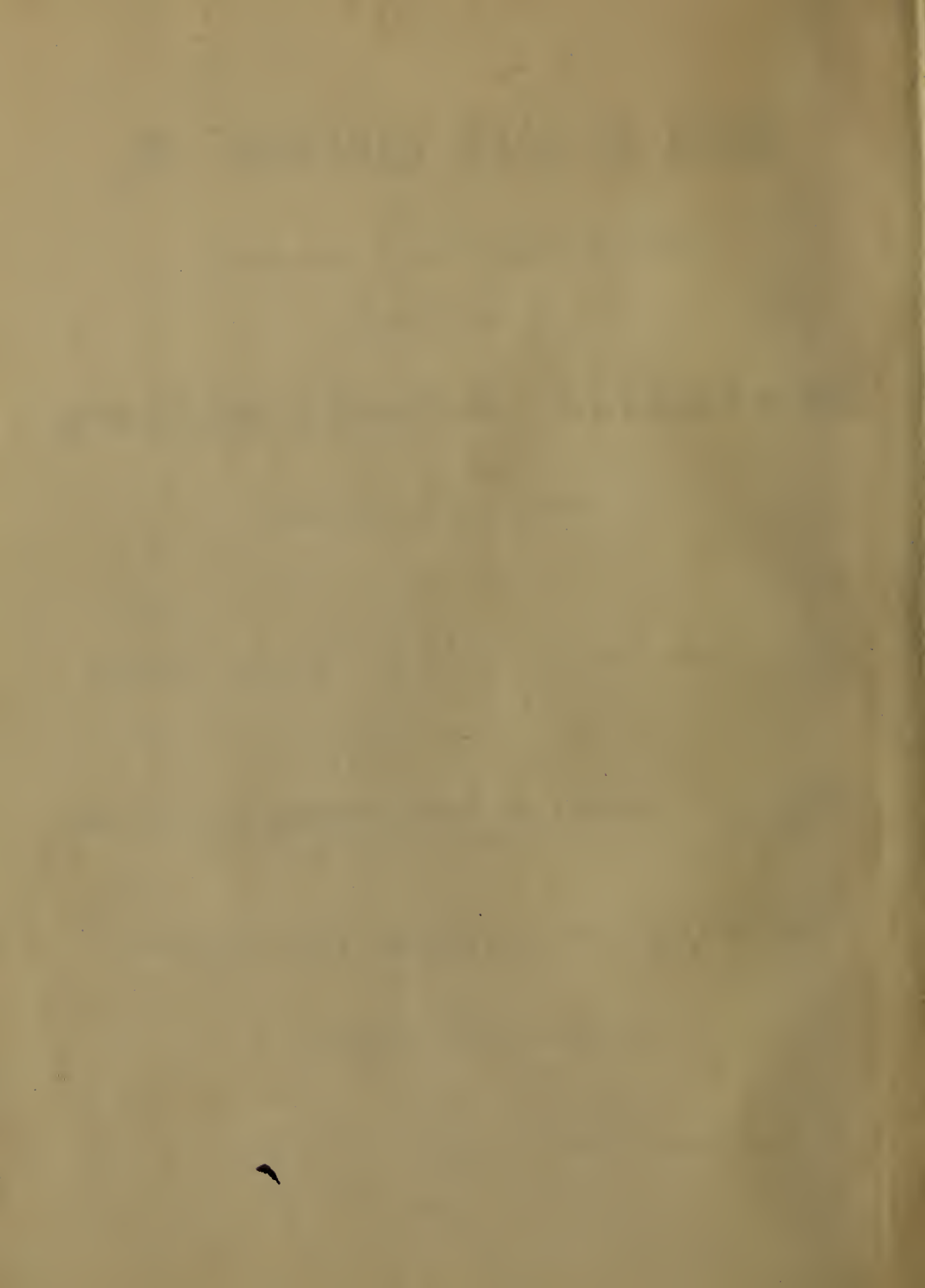
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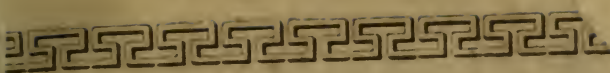
STURTEVANT, } **BRASS SHELLS**
BERDAN, }
ORCUTT, } *FOR BREECH-LOADING GUNS.*

BERDAN'S "CREEDMOOR" CARTRIDGES

FOR LONG-RANGE SHOOTING.

 Above Goods for sale by all Dealers.





ESTABLISHED 1851.

Sharps Rifle Company

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., U. S. A.

BREECH LOADING FIRE ARMS

AND

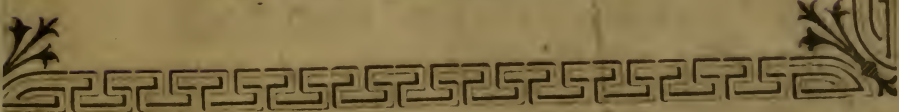
AMMUNITION.

(OLD RELIABLE)

TRADE MARK.

NEW YORK OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES:

No. 177 BROADWAY.



SPORTSMEN'S WAREHOUSE,

EDWIN S. HARRIS,

— AGENT FOR —

SHARPS RIFLE COMPANY,

177 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Breech-Loading Guns and Implements, Rifles and Pistols
of most approved styles, Muzzle Loaders of all grades.

BRASS AND PAPER CARTRIDGE SHELLS.

GUN MATERIALS.

CARTRIDGE VESTS and BELTS, FLASKS and POUCHES,

AMMUNITION OF EVERY KIND.

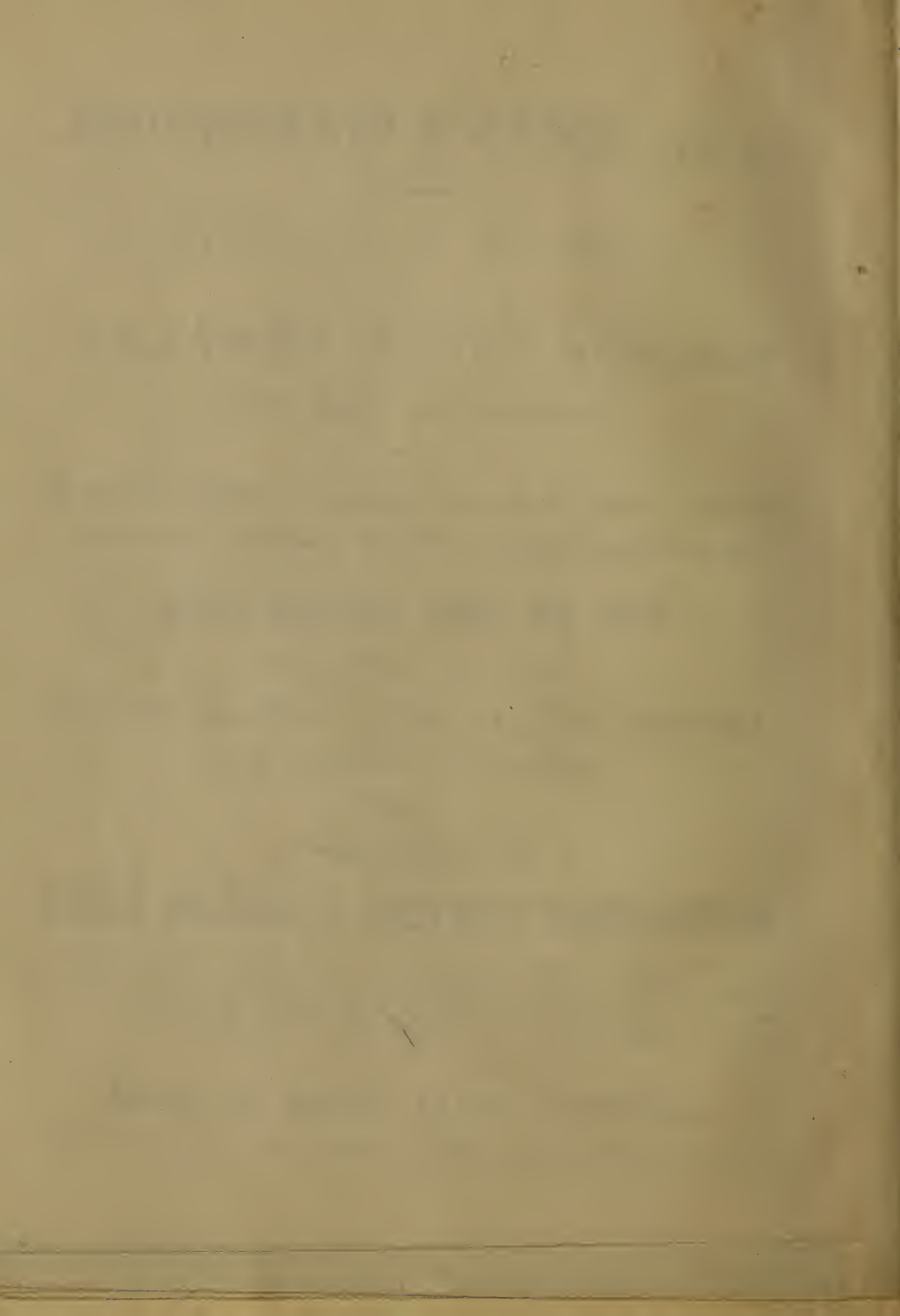
HARRIS'S

WATERPROOF HUNTING & FISHING SUITS.

The attention of Sportsmen and Dealers is called to my Waterproof Suits for Hunting, Fishing, or general out-door wear. The material of which these suits are made is dark brown waterproof duck, of best quality. For practical use, style of cut, durability of material, and cheapness, there is nothing better.

CARTRIDGE SHELLS LOADED TO ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BOGARDUS'S GLASS BALL TRAPS AND BALLS.



ESTABLISHED 1851.

SHARPS RIFLE COMPANY

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., U. S. A.

BREECH-LOADING FIRE ARMS

AND

AMMUNITION.

(OLD RELIABLE)

TRADE MARK



NEW YORK OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES:

No. 177 BROADWAY.

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Sharps Rifle Company.

ARMORY OF SHARPS RIFLE CO.,

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., U. S. A., *June, 1879.*

IS presenting to the public our new price list, we desire to call general attention to the large reduction in prices noted therein, which an increased production, with lower rates for labor and material have enabled us to make.

Under all circumstances we shall rigidly adhere to our fixed policy of using only the best obtainable material, and employing only the most skillful workmen. No work that is not perfect is permitted to leave the armory; every piece is carefully inspected, and each barrel is severely tested for accuracy and strength.

Descriptions, with illustrations, will be found in succeeding pages. The long range rifle has maintained its claim to wear (with all products of the armory) the legend of "Old Reliable." In computing percentages made in the great International Match of 1876, with forty competitors in the field, using rifles of six different makers, including all the *crack* British muzzle loaders, it was found that SHARPS headed the list with .877, the next highest scoring only .867. (See official report in *Rod and Gun*, September 30, 1876.) In the International Match of 1877, America against best marksmen of England, Ireland, and Scotland, in spite of tremendous efforts of other manufacturers to get to the front, SHARPS is found still in the lead with an average of 420 per man against 414 by any other rifle, and a percentage of .933, the next highest being but .920.

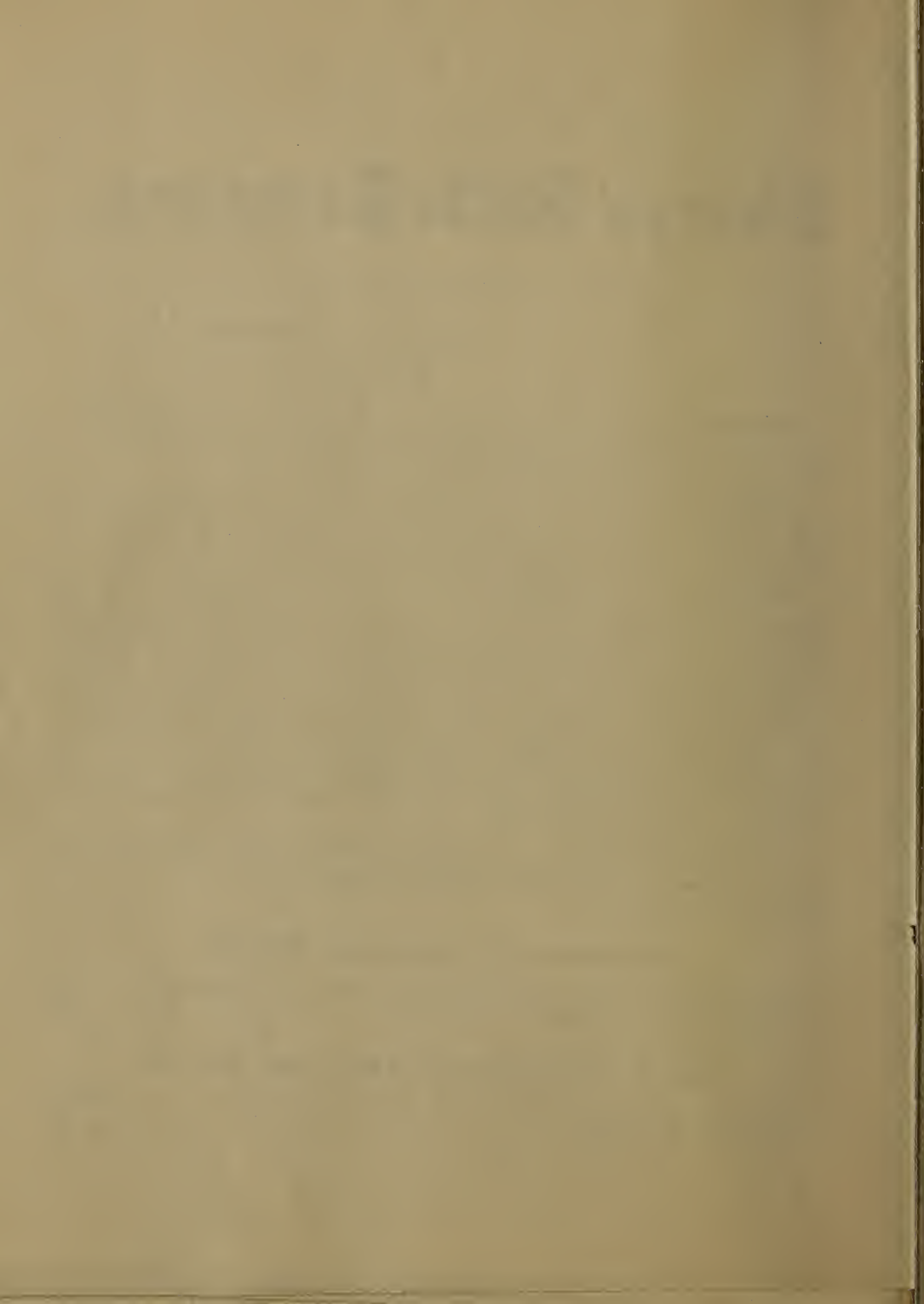
In Fall Meeting, 1878, of N. R. A., at Creedmoor, SHARPS Rifles entered in *sixteen* matches, took first prize in twelve of them, and good prizes in the other four. Among them the

INTER-STATE MILITARY MATCH.

The New York State Team, using Sharps Military Rifle, won with a score of **974**
Best score with other Rifles..... **960**

THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY MATCH.

New York State Team, with Sharps Rifles, won with a score of **1014**
Best with other Rifles..... **903**



THE INTER-STATE LONG-RANGE MATCH.

Average per man using Sharps Rifles 213
 Other Rifles used averaged 193 and 197

THE WIMBLEDON CUP.

Won by Mr. Frank Hyde, with a Sharps Long-Range Rifle, with a score of 143 out of 150 at 1000 yards. (The LEECH CUP with same Rifle at Spring Meeting was won with a score of 205 points against best score by any other Rifle of 197.)

For the grand aggregate prize, three competitors, Mr. F. Hyde, Col. H. F. Clark, and Capt. W. H. Jackson, all using SHARPS, tied on a score of 300.

THE LONG-RANGE MILITARY CHAMPIONSHIP.

First prize won by J. S. Barton with a Sharps. *All prizes in this match were won with SHARPS Rifles.*

INTERNATIONAL LONG-RANGE MATCH.

J. S. Sumner made, with a Sharps Long-Range Rifle, the extraordinary score of **221**, out of a possible 225, at 800, 900, and 1000 yards.

Many improvements have been made in the model of 1878, and the Company feels warranted in claiming that for accuracy and other essentials it is unequalled by any other arm.

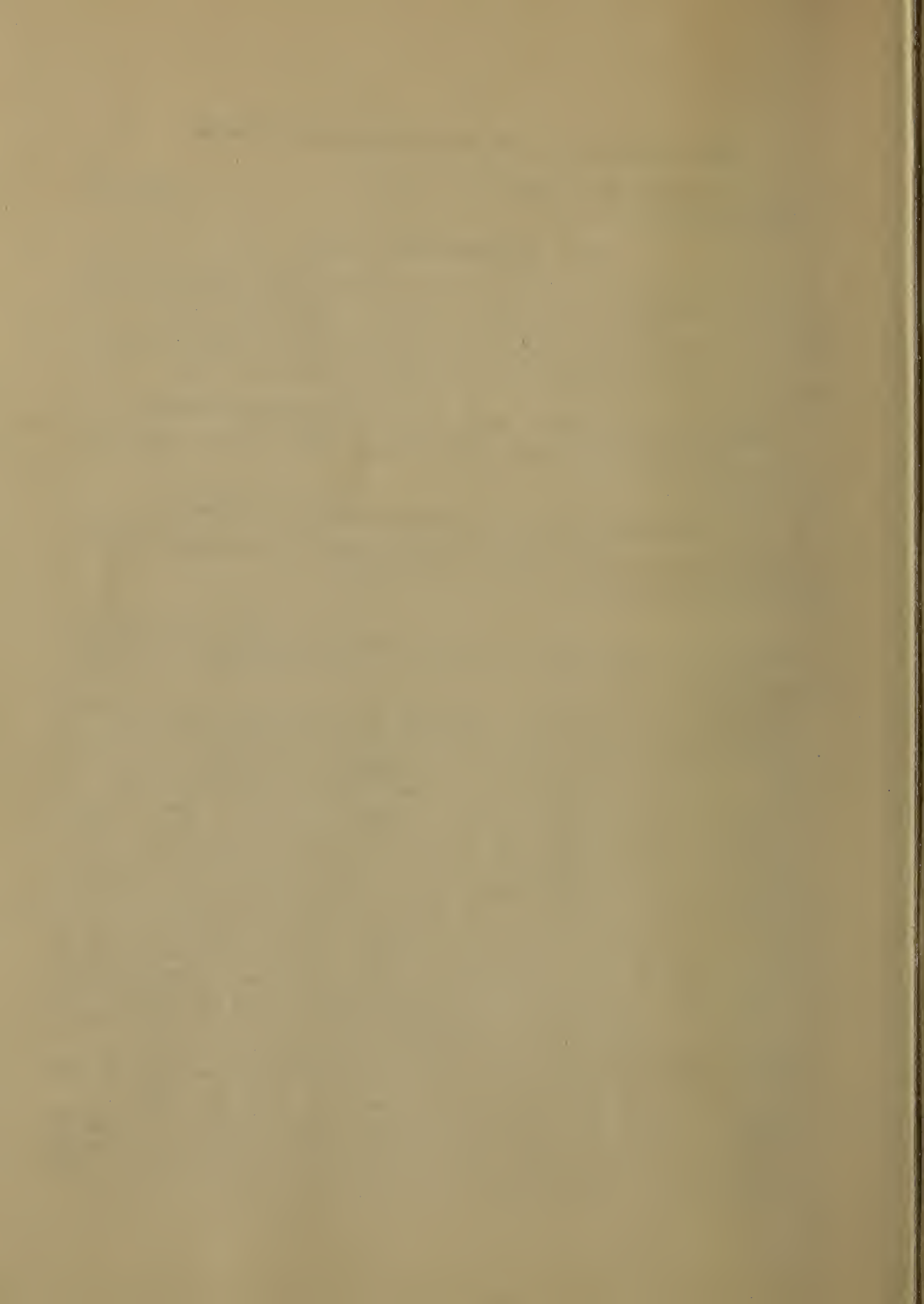
The history of SHARPS Rifle is generally well known, but it may be briefly stated that it was invented in 1848, and was the first successful breech loader ever made. A company for its manufacture was organized at Hartford, Conn., in 1851, which carried on the business there for many years with very great success. In 1875, a new company was formed with its present title, under a special charter from the State of Connecticut, with an authorized capital of one million dollars. Early in 1876, the new organization erected an armory at Bridgeport, Conn. (a manufacturing centre, ninety minutes by rail from New York), where it has about 90,000 superficial feet of working room upon a site of twenty-two acres, on the line of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R., with navigable water on the premises, and with every facility in the way of machinery and tools for turning out the best of work.

SHARPS RIFLES of all descriptions are specially noted for the following qualities:

I. SAFETY.—Although hundreds of thousands have been in use during the past thirty years by soldiers, hunters, sportsmen, and others, yet no instance has occurred of injury through any defect of system, workmanship, or material.

II. ACCURACY.—See the records of all the great rifle matches and the testimony of experts and celebrated shots, nearly all of whom use the SHARPS arms.

III. DURABILITY.—Large numbers of the rifles made in 1852 and '3 are still in use, and apparently as good as ever. [It is worthy of note that at the close of the late "unpleasantness," SHARPS RIFLES AND CARBINES were the only arms of all the



various breech-loaders purchased or made by the Government that were retained and are now in use by the United States Army. All others, *without exception*, were sold, or condemned and broken up.] General Steele, who used SHARPS RIFLES on the Texas frontier for many years, reports that he never had occasion to send one to the gunsmith for repairs.

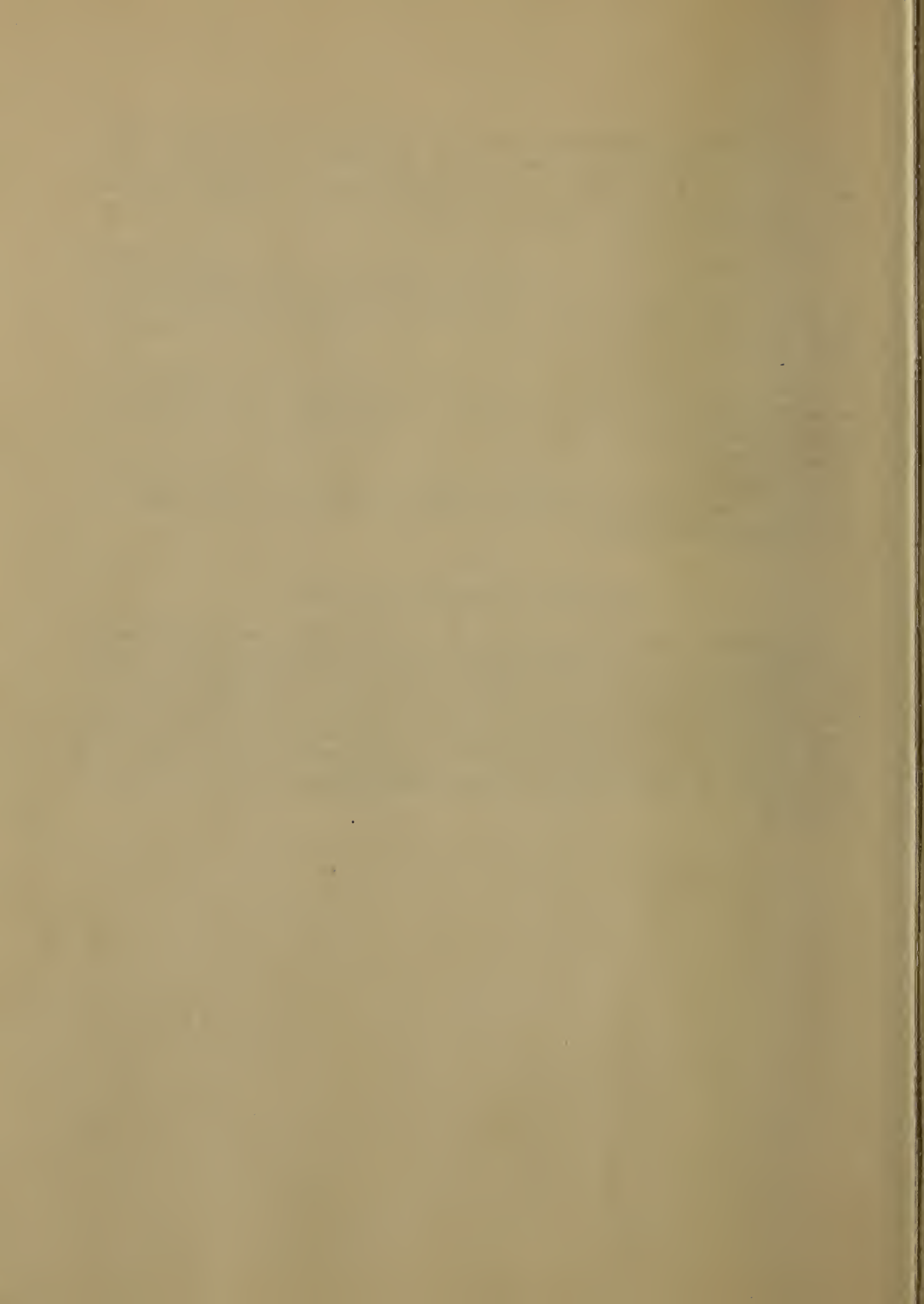
IV. The ease with which the several parts can be kept clean and in working order.—The barrel is open to instant and unobstructed inspection, and can be brushed or wiped from the breech, thus ejecting the débris from the muzzle—a decided advantage over those that can only be wiped from the muzzle, throwing the débris into the working parts.

Western and other hunters and marksmen have, as their estimate of its excellent qualities, long given the name of "OLD RELIABLE" to the Sharps rifle, and the company adopted that as their Trade Mark, which will appear upon all of its productions.

Sharps Rifles made prior to 1861, and adapted to use linen or paper cartridges, cannot be transformed into metallic cartridge arms except at such a high cost as to render it impracticable.

[From *Hartford Courant*, Feb. 4, 1879.]

Sharps Rifle Company have recently received through the Austrian Ambassador at Washington, the great gold medal of the Austria-Hungarian empire, which was sent them by his majesty the Emperor, as a token of his high appreciation of the merits of samples of the Sharps Company's productions furnished to the Austrian government. The medal is of large size, of solid gold, and is very beautiful in design and execution, as well as being of no inconsiderable intrinsic value. It is on exhibition in a show window on Main street, Bridgeport, and attracts much attention.



PRICE LIST, JUNE, 1879,

SUPERSEDING ALL PREVIOUS LISTS.

Only rifles of .40 and .45 calibre, model 1878, are carried in stock. Calibres .44 and .50 will be manufactured only upon special order.

As all deviation from our regular list product involves much additional outlay for hand labor, an extra charge of *twenty per cent.* will be made on such special orders, and additional time will be required to fill them. *This rule will, in all cases, be rigidly adhered to.*

Monograms, animals, and other designs elegantly engraved on our arms, the price for which is governed by the time occupied in its execution. Customers can order engraving to the amount of \$5, \$10, \$15, \$20, or more, as desired. Engraving can be done only on new work, and before the parts are case hardened.

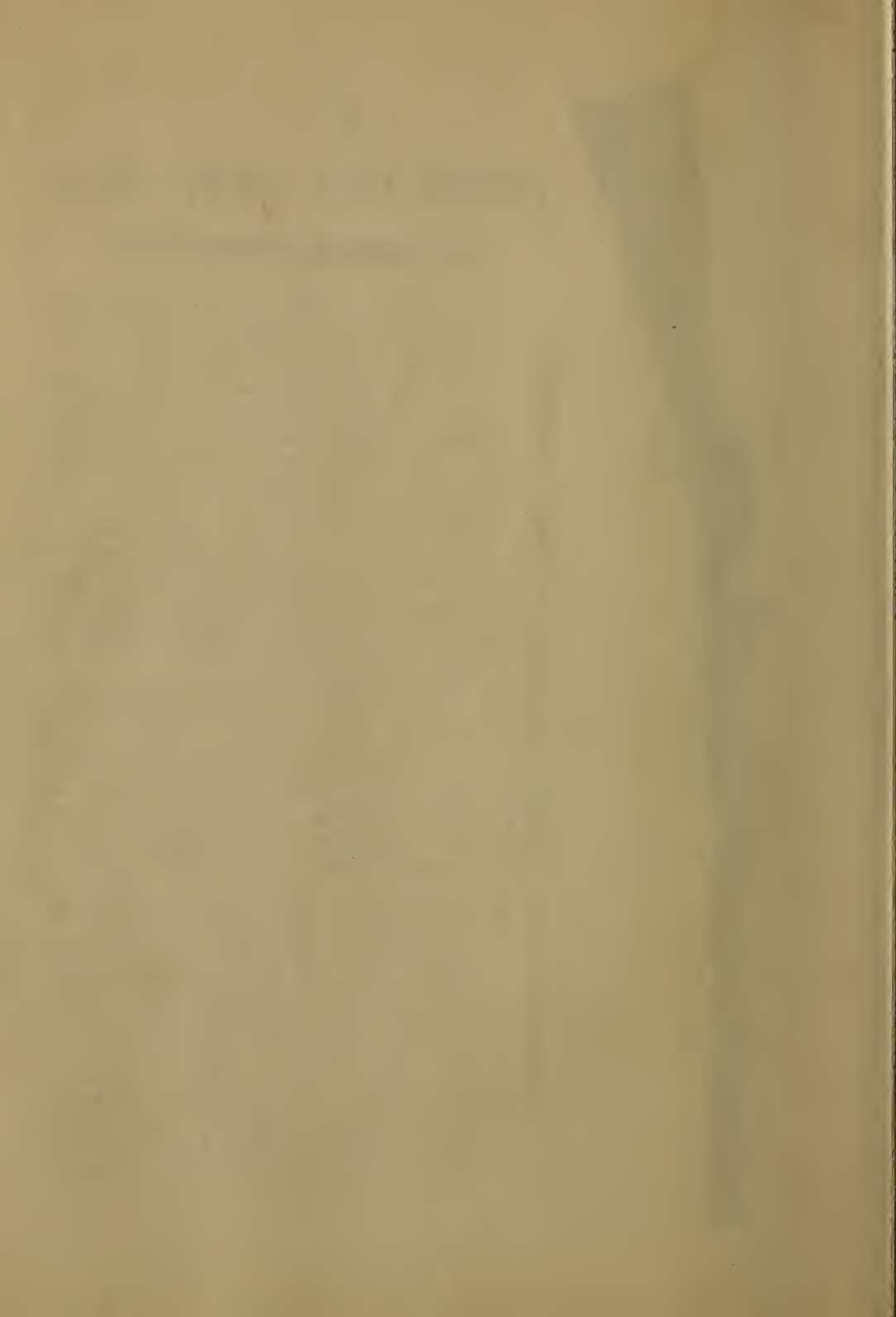
After more than a year and a half of severe test, arms of the model of 1878 have proved to possess all the essentials of safety, accuracy, penetration, range, strength, durability, and lightness of recoil—giving entire satisfaction to the thousands who have bought and used them. We shall consequently, for the present, make this model the leading feature of our manufacture.

The operation of this system is remarkable for its simplicity and ease of manipulation. Throwing down the lever (which serves also for a trigger guard) ejects with certainty the exploded shell, and cocks the rifle; the same motion automatically moves the safety catch and locks the trigger, so that accidental discharge is impossible. The cartridge is now inserted and the lever returned to its position. The rifle, although now loaded, may be carried and handled in any manner with perfect safety; there is nothing to catch in bushes; it may be pulled out of boat or wagon by the muzzle, or handled in

SPORTING RIFLE, MODEL 1878, WITH DOUBLE TRIGGERS.

Made with either Round or Octagonal Barrels.





any manner, however carelessly (for other rifles), and it cannot be discharged, except by intentionally releasing the safety catch and pulling the trigger.

The safety-catch is so located behind the trigger, and under the trigger-guard, that it can be instantaneously, but in no case accidentally, released.

When great rapidity of fire is desirable, the safety-lever may be quickly removed, so that the piece can be discharged immediately upon closing the breech.

NOTE.—It is an established fact, proven by years of experiment, that a round rifle barrel is stronger, and will give better results, where extreme accuracy is required, than an octagon or half octagon. The metal is equally distributed around the bore, thereby ensuring equal expansion. In an octagon, it is very much more difficult to obtain the even distribution of the material. The octagon shape originated before machinery for turning barrels was in use, and gun-makers found it an easier form to make than the round, by hand filing. In the interest of fine shooting, it is to be hoped that the octagon will go out of fashion at an early date.

HUNTER'S RIFLE.

Model 1878.

40 calibre, 25 inch round barrel, single trigger, 17½ inch chamber for straight shell, holding 45 to 50 grains powder, plain polished American walnut stock, weight about 8½ lbs	\$23 00
Can be re-chambered to take 2¼ inch straight shell, holding 65 to 70 grains of powder, if desired. Extra charge for re-chambering	1 00
Double triggers extra	4 00

"BUSINESS" RIFLE.

Model 1878.

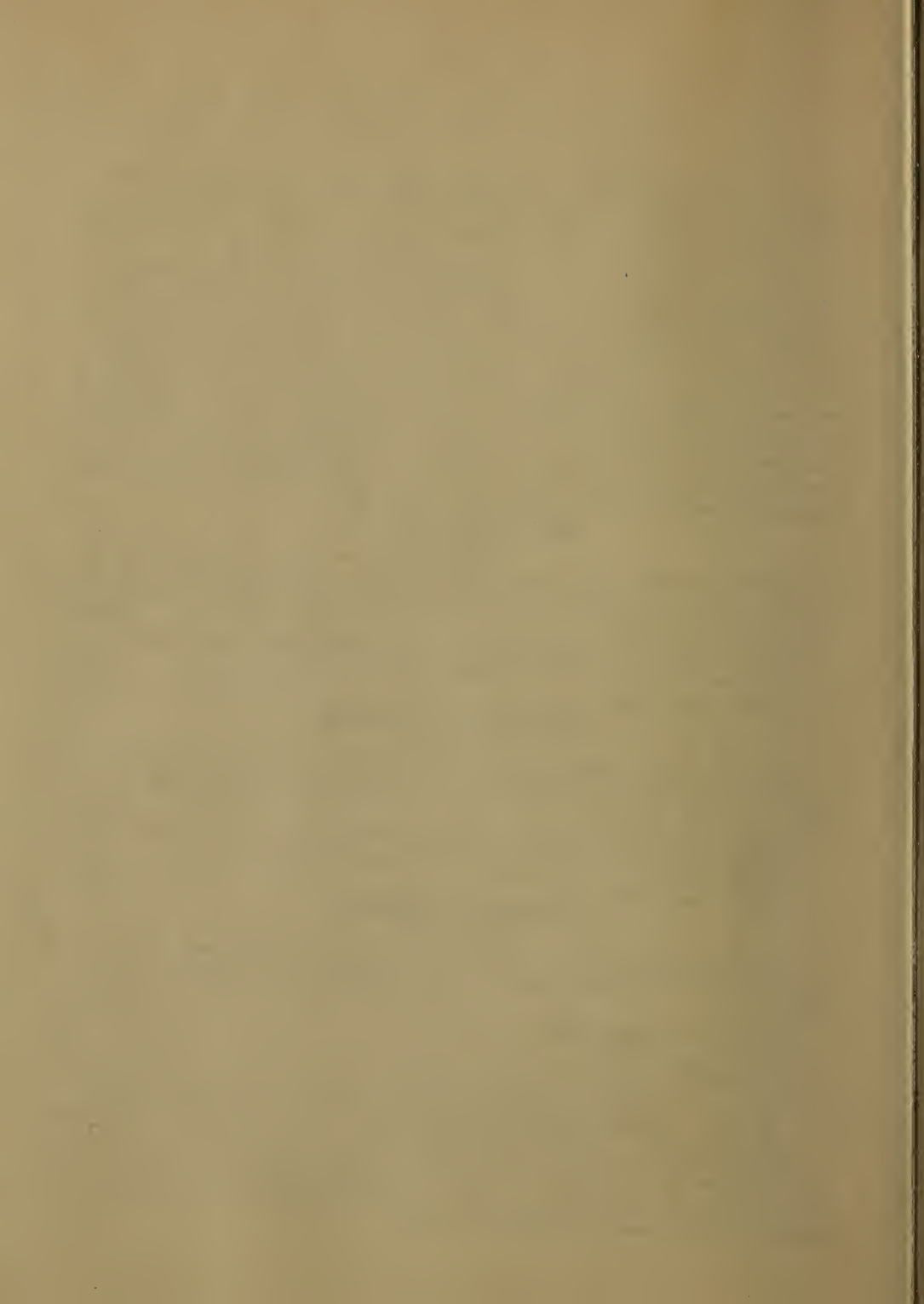
40 calibre, 28 inch OCTAGON barrel, SINGLE TRIGGER, 2½ inch chamber for straight shell, holding 65 to 70 grains powder, plain polished American walnut stock, weight about 10 lbs.	\$26 00
Can be re-chambered to take 2¾ inch bottle-necked shell, holding 90 grains powder, if desired. Extra charge for re-chambering	1 00
Double triggers extra	4 00

SPORTING RIFLE.

Model 1878.

45 calibre, 30 inch ROUND OR OCTAGON barrels, 2½ chamber, using U. S. Government cartridge, plain polished American walnut stock, weight 9 to 12 lbs.	\$28 00
Globe and peep-sights extra	5 00
Double triggers extra	4 00
Exceeding 12 pounds in weight, per pound	1 00
Can be re-chambered to take the 27½ shell, holding 100 to 120 grains powder. Extra charge for re-chambering	1 00

When orders for a given weight are received, say 10 lbs., and we have not the exact weight, we send the nearest fraction to that weight we have. The variation will not usually be more than six ounces. Special arms of any weight or length made and engraved to order.



HUNTER'S RIFLE.

Model 1874.

Very close-shooting serviceable guns, chambered for 50 grains powder, weight about 9 lbs., 40 calibre, polished stock, open sights, single trigger, 26 inch, round barrel.....\$25 00

"BUSINESS" RIFLE.

Model 1874.

28 inch round barrel, 40 and 45 cal. *Double trigger*, polished stock, weight about 10½ lbs., 40 calibre, chambered for 70 grains, and 45 calibre, 75 grains powder.....\$35 00

SPORTING RIFLE.

Model 1874.

45 calibre, 30 inch octagon bbl., weight 9 to 12 lbs., open sights, polished stocks, single trigger.....\$38 00
 For guns exceeding 12 lbs. in weight, per lb. extra..... 1 00
 Double triggers extra..... 4 00

EXPRESS RIFLE.

Model 1878.

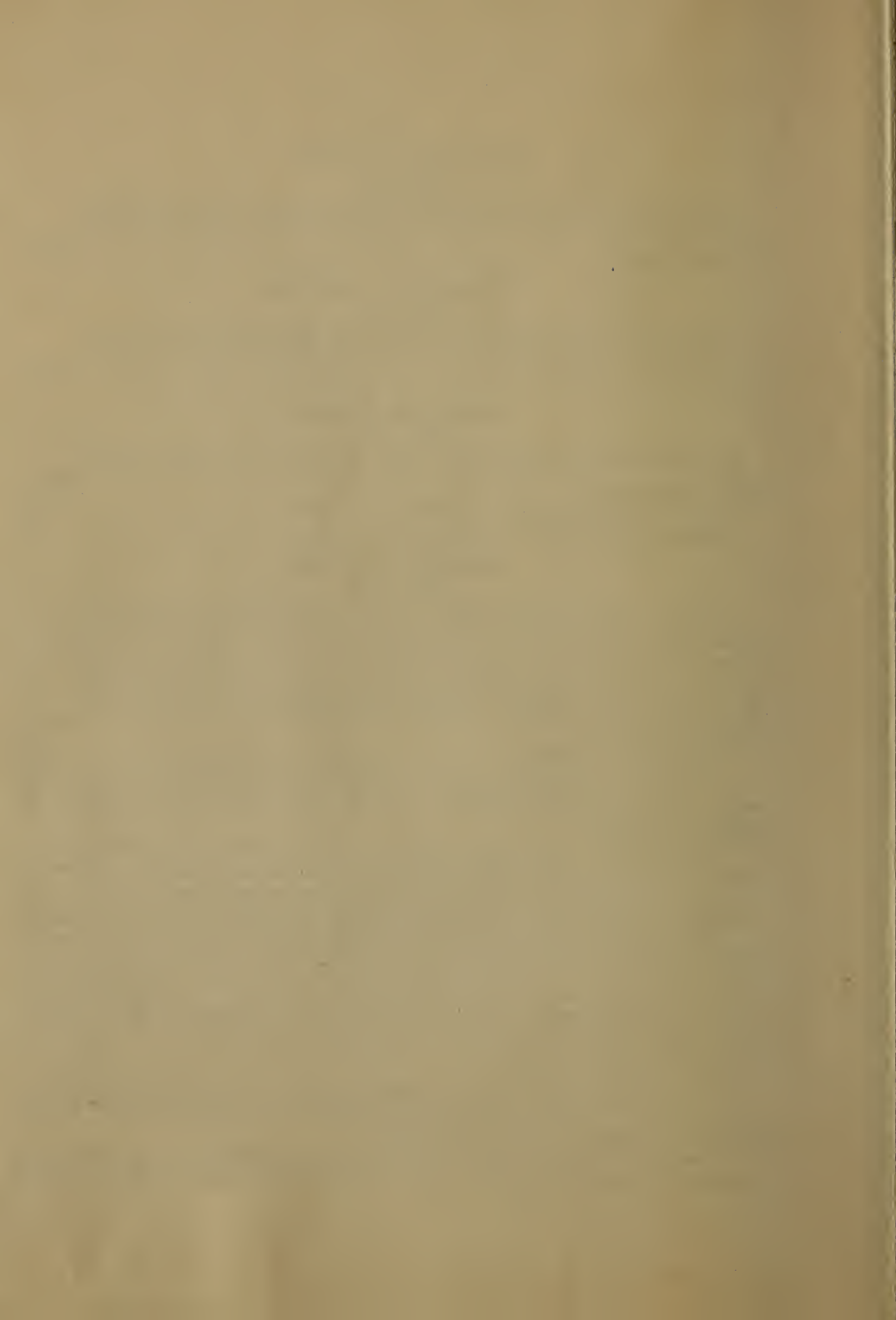
45 calibre, 26 inch octagon barrel, single trigger, 27½ inch chamber, for straight shell, holding 100 to 120 grains powder, fancy American walnut checkered stock and forearm, pistol grip, hard rubber butt-plate, sling staples, two-leaved rear sights with platinum lines, long-beaded front sight, upper surface of barrel "Mat" finished. Weight about 9½ pounds, giving flat trajectory up to 175 yards.\$65 00
 Double triggers extra..... 4 00

We warrant this arm to be quite as effective as the best English Express Rifle made. The price is about one-third the cost of an imported gun, having equal efficiency and finish.

We have produced the "Express Rifle" in order to meet the requirements of gentlemen desiring highly finished weapons, but we cannot claim for it any better shooting qualities than can be found in our sporting 45 calibre rifles, chambered for the 27½ inch shell, holding 100 to 120 grains powder (capacity of shell being largely dependent upon the grade of powder used, and the care exercised in slowly filling it), and using the Express 293 grain hollow-pointed bullet. The whole secret of the term "Express" consists in using large charges of powder with a light projectile, which is given so great an initial velocity that gravity is largely overcome, and the bullet will fly 150 to 175 yards without a perceptible fall toward the earth, thus making a very *flat* trajectory.

A hunter, armed with our Sporting Rifle (costing about 30 dollars), using the 45 calibre Express cartridge, has as efficient a weapon as he who imports an English Express at an expense of from \$150 to \$400.

Some of the English Express Rifles are bored as large as .577 calibre. After extended experiment, we believe that 45 calibre is quite large enough to produce



the best results. An increased size of bore, and consequently of the bullet, requires a correspondingly increased charge of powder to overcome the resistance and give the necessary velocity to the heavier projectile.

The bullet is made with a hollow point, in order to give, with the same weight of lead, additional bearings upon the grooves of the barrel, and to properly adjust its balance. On striking game, the hollow-pointed bullet expands outwardly, umbrella like, giving a fearful deathly wound. Every hunter has vitally hit with a solid bullet, deer and other game that still had sufficient life left to hide beyond reach and die in solitude. The shock and wound given by an Express bullet is so terrible, that game fairly hit can rarely get away.

The hole in the point of a 44, 45, or 50 calibre Express bullet is made to take a long 22 calibre rimfire cartridge blank (the shell being filled with powder without a bullet), so that the hunters of grizzlies and other ugly game can use them as explosive bullets.

The explosive shell should be put in the cartridge, one only at a time, and as required on the field. No danger to the user need be feared when the cartridge is once placed in the rifle, but too much care cannot be exercised in handling or carrying them. Should such a cartridge drop and strike on its point, it would be liable to explode and seriously injure the bystanders.

We are prepared to furnish Express cartridges, Express bullets, and Express moulds, 40, 44, 45, and 50 calibre, together with the 22 calibre blanks for explosive cartridges.

FROM "FOREST AND STREAM," NOVEMBER 28, 1878.

* * *In the Sharps 1878 model we have as good an Express rifle as ever was made in England, if I understand that the flattest trajectory or longest point-blank range and greatest penetration makes the desiderata of a hunting rifle, besides greatest accuracy, absolute safety, and rapidity of firing.* * * * *For an "Express" rifle, I prefer the 1878 model Sharps, 45 calibre, chambered for the 2¾ inch shell, which carries 4½ drachms powder.* * * *I have used all other makes of rifles, and own a great number of them, but none suit me so well as the 1878 model Sharps.* * * *

CARL DITTMAR.

SHORT-RANGE RIFLE.

Model 1878.

40 calibre, 26 inch round barrel, single trigger, chambered for 1¾ straight shell, holding 45 grains, plain American walnut, checkered stock and forearm, pistol grip, hard rubber butt-plate, short Vernier grip sight and wind gauge, weight about 9¾ lbs. \$40 00

Can be re-chambered to take 2¾ inch Straight Shell, holding 65 to 70 grains of powder if desired.

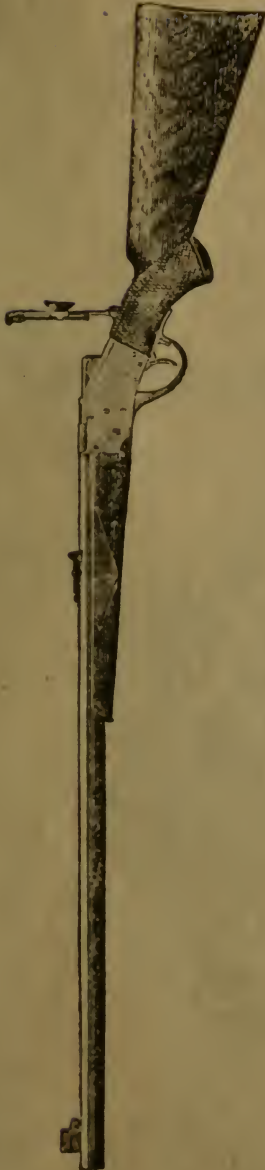
Extra charge for rechambering. 1 00

Double triggers extra. 4 00

Schutzen, Schutzen Modified, or Crescent Butt plates (nickel or silver plated), put on to order only, extra. 5 00

MID-RANGE RIFLE.

Model 1878.



40 calibre, 30 inch round barrel, chambered for 2½ inch straight shell, holding 65 to 70 grains powder. Fancy American walnut checkered stock and fore arm, pistol grip, hard rubber butt plate, three pound trigger pull, Sharps patent improved Vernier sight, wind guage, and spirit level. Receiver paneled with hard rubber.....\$70 00

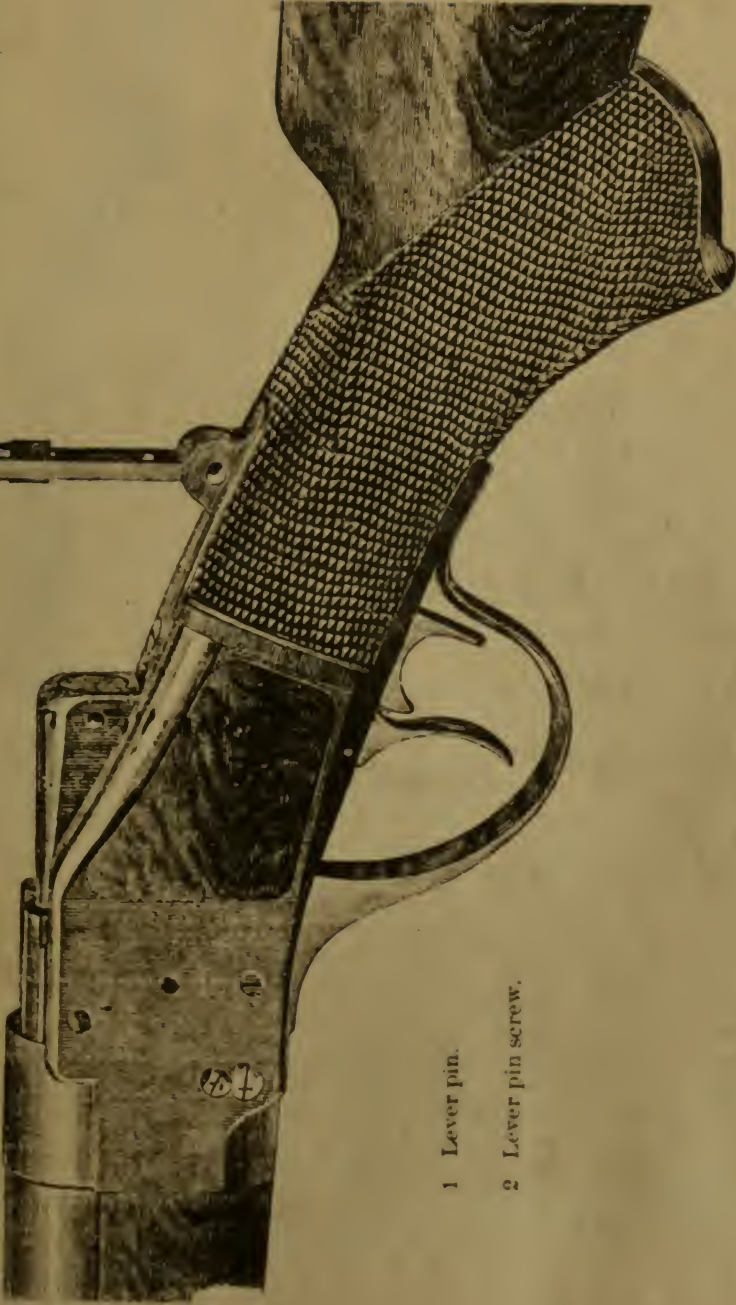
In extra finish, fancy wood stock, engraving, etc., to order, up to.....150 00

Scale of Elevations for Sharps Mid-Range Rifles.

At the shorter ranges there is less difference in elevations under varying conditions than at the long distances. The following table will be found near enough correct to find the target (with wind guage set correctly) under almost any conditions :

	One hundredths of an inch.
100 yards.....	0
200 "	11
300 "	24
400 "	37
500 "	51
600 "	66

SHARPS LONG RANGE RIFLE, MODEL 1878.



1 Lever pin.

2 Lever pin screw.

LONG RANGE RIFLE.

Model 1878.

Every long range rifle is fully tested by an expert up to 1000 yards, and is guaranteed by the company in every respect.

45 calibre, round barrel, $2\frac{1}{16}$ inch chamber, plain English walnut checkered stock and fore arm, pistol grip, hard rubber butt plate, $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds trigger pull, Sharps patent improved Vernier sight, interchangeable heel and grip, wind gauge, and spirit level, hard rubber paneled receiver, weight just under 10 pounds. . . . \$100 00

Same rifle to order, with extra fancy Italian stock, engraving, and extra finish. \$125 00 to 300 00

The Company have in stock a few Long-Range Rifles, model 1874 (with outside hammer), of fine finish, and whose shooting qualities and general excellence are warranted to be equal to any rifle ever made, which they will sell at a great reduction from regular prices, on application.

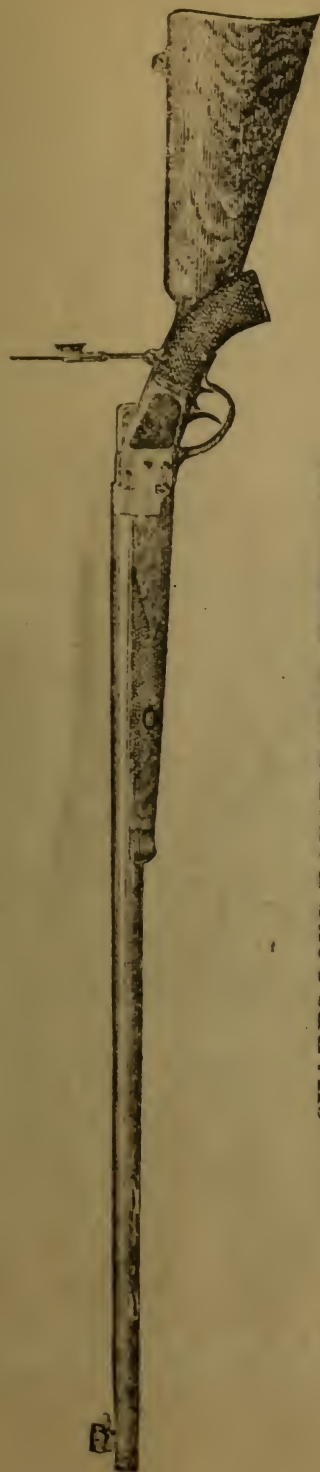
Elevations for Sharps Long Range Rifles.

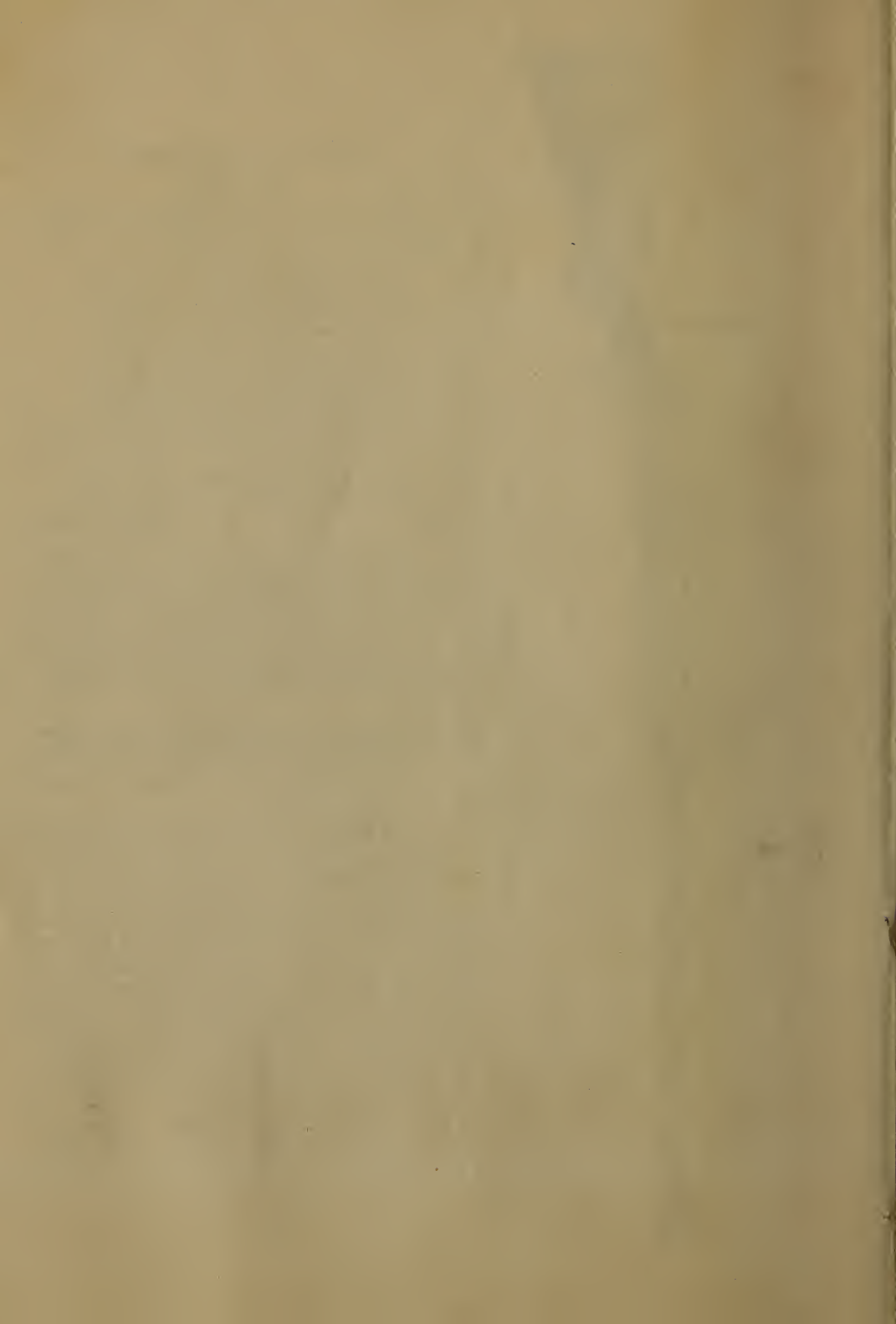
The elevations for heel sight will be found on the right side of the Vernier, and those for the grip on the left.

This table is the average elevation from May to October. In early spring or late fall, they will be found much higher at the longer distances. On a very cold day, with a strong head wind, they may be found to be fifteen points ($\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch) higher. On a very hot, moist day, with a rear wind at 800 to 1000 yards, they may be five points ($\frac{1}{32}$ of an inch) lower. It is intended that all of our long range rifles shall shoot at same elevations; but different loading of cartridges, different holding and difference in vision in different men, may cause a variation of from three to five points. It will be seen that it is only possible to make a table that is approximately correct.

SHARPS LONG RANGE RIFLE, MODEL 1878.

Used by Sumner, Jackson, Brown, Gerrish, Bruce, Selph, Weber, Blydenburgh, Allen, Jewell, Gildersleeve, Sanford, Glynn, Hawley, Arms, Eyrich, Hyde, and by nearly every other first-class shot in the country.





SCALE OF ELEVATIONS.

Vernier on Grip.		Vernier on Head.	
200 yards	11	200 yards	18
300 "	23	300 "	36
400 "	38	400 "	55
500 "	54	500 "	74
600 "	70	600 "	94
700 "	86	700 "	115
800 "	103	800 "	137
900 "	121	900 "	160
1000 "	139	1000 "	184
1100 "	160	1100 "	209
1200 "	180	1200 "	235

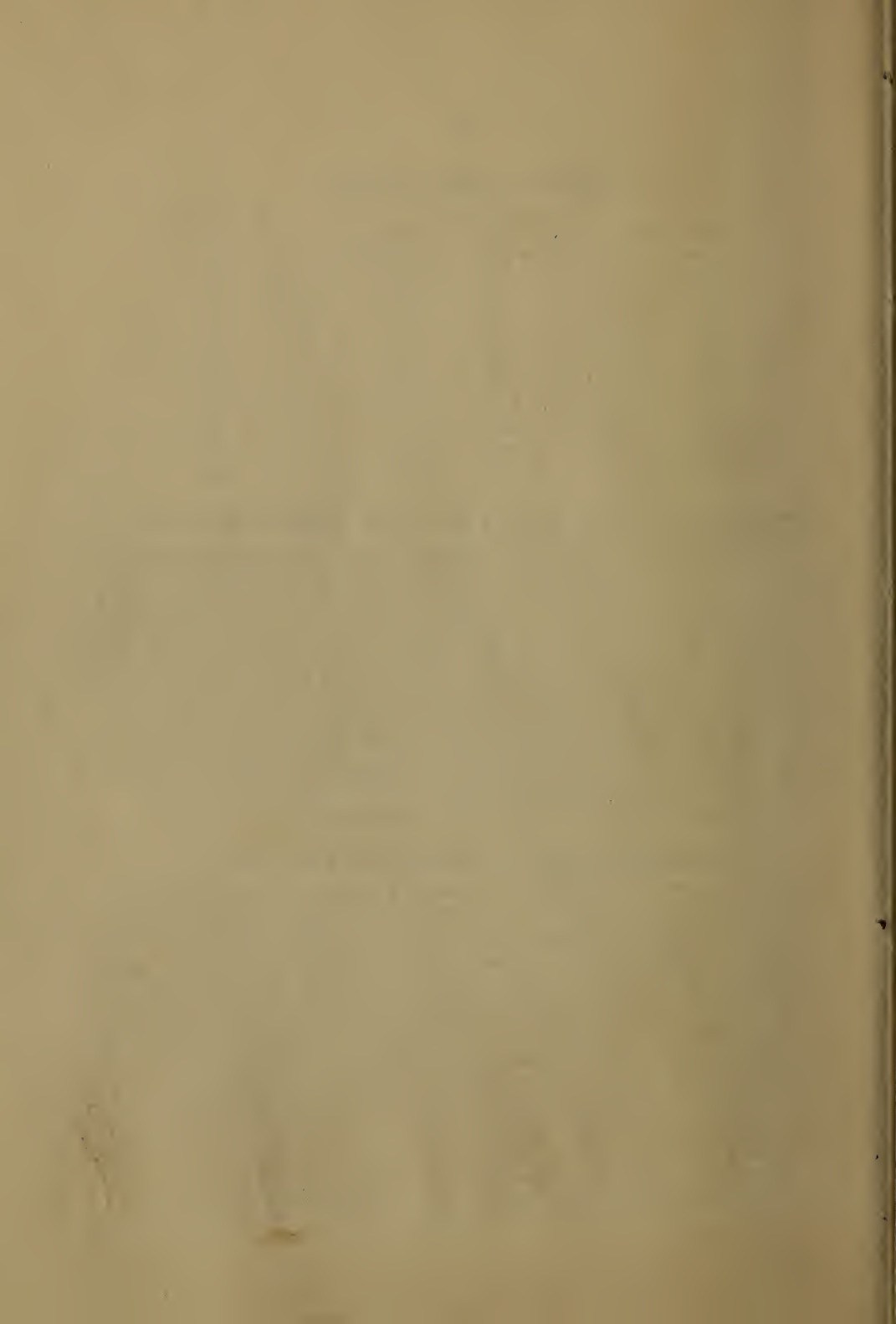
MEASURING ELEVATIONS BY THE VERNIER SCALE.

Elevations for Sharps Long Range Rifles are measured by inches, marked 1, 2, 3, etc. (On some of the old model guns the scale is marked in half inches.) These are sub-divided into twentieths of an inch, each mark on the main scale representing five one-hundredths (more commonly called points). If the bottom line of the short sliding scale be set opposite the line marked 1 on the main scale, it shows one inch elevation. To add $\frac{1}{100}$ (or one point) to this, we set the *second* line from the bottom on the *short* scale, to the line on the main scale above it. To add $\frac{2}{100}$ (or two points) we move the *third* line from the bottom on the short scale, to the line above it. To add $\frac{3}{100}$ move up the *fourth* line, and for $\frac{4}{100}$ the fifth line, then to get the $\frac{5}{100}$ the *bottom* line is now moved up to the first line above the inch mark, and we have $1\frac{5}{100}$ in. elevation, or, as more commonly called, one hundred and five points.

Proceed in same manner for any number of points required.

To Measure Fractions of a Point by the New Vernier.

On the lower half of the screw that moves the sliding scale will be observed grooves cut diagonally across the thread at regular intervals. Move the screw the width of one of these, and it changes the elevation one-tenth of a point, or one one-thousandth of an inch, two of them two-tenths, etc. On the centre of the screw will be observed the figures 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, at regular intervals. From 0 to 5 changes one-half a point; 0 to 10 changes one point; turning it entirely round changes two and one-half points. The new Vernier scale is an invention recently patented by the SHARPS RIFLE Co., and can be used on no other rifle. The numerous advantages it possesses over the old one will be greatly appreciated by expert riflemen. Besides the old scale measurement, it has an additional Vernier, by which any decimal of a point $\frac{1}{10}$ (one-thousandth of an inch), $\frac{2}{10}$, $\frac{3}{10}$, etc., can be moved in elevation with accuracy. The slender screw, which gave so much trouble when bent, is done away with, and the rifleman can be certain when he fixes his elevation at any point that it will not be found at some other point after the peep cup be tightened.



MILITARY RIFLE.

Model 1878.

For safety, accuracy, penetration, range, ease of manipulation, rapidity and certainty of fire, strength, durability, and lightness of recoil, they are unequaled by any military rifle made.

The safety catch is so located behind the trigger, and under the trigger-guard, that it can be instantaneously, but in no case accidentally, released.

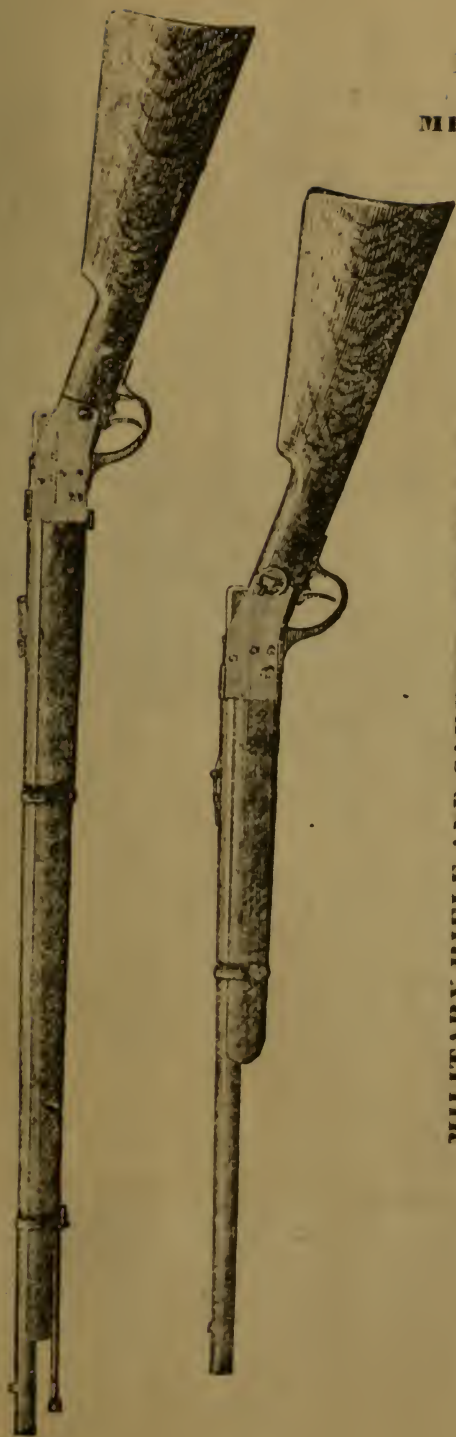
When great rapidity of fire is desirable, as in battles, the safety lever may be quickly removed, so that the piece can be discharged immediately upon closing the breech, and thus save one movement. The United States and Austrian are now the only great governments who retain the obsolete outside hammer on their arms, and the question of a change is being agitated by both.

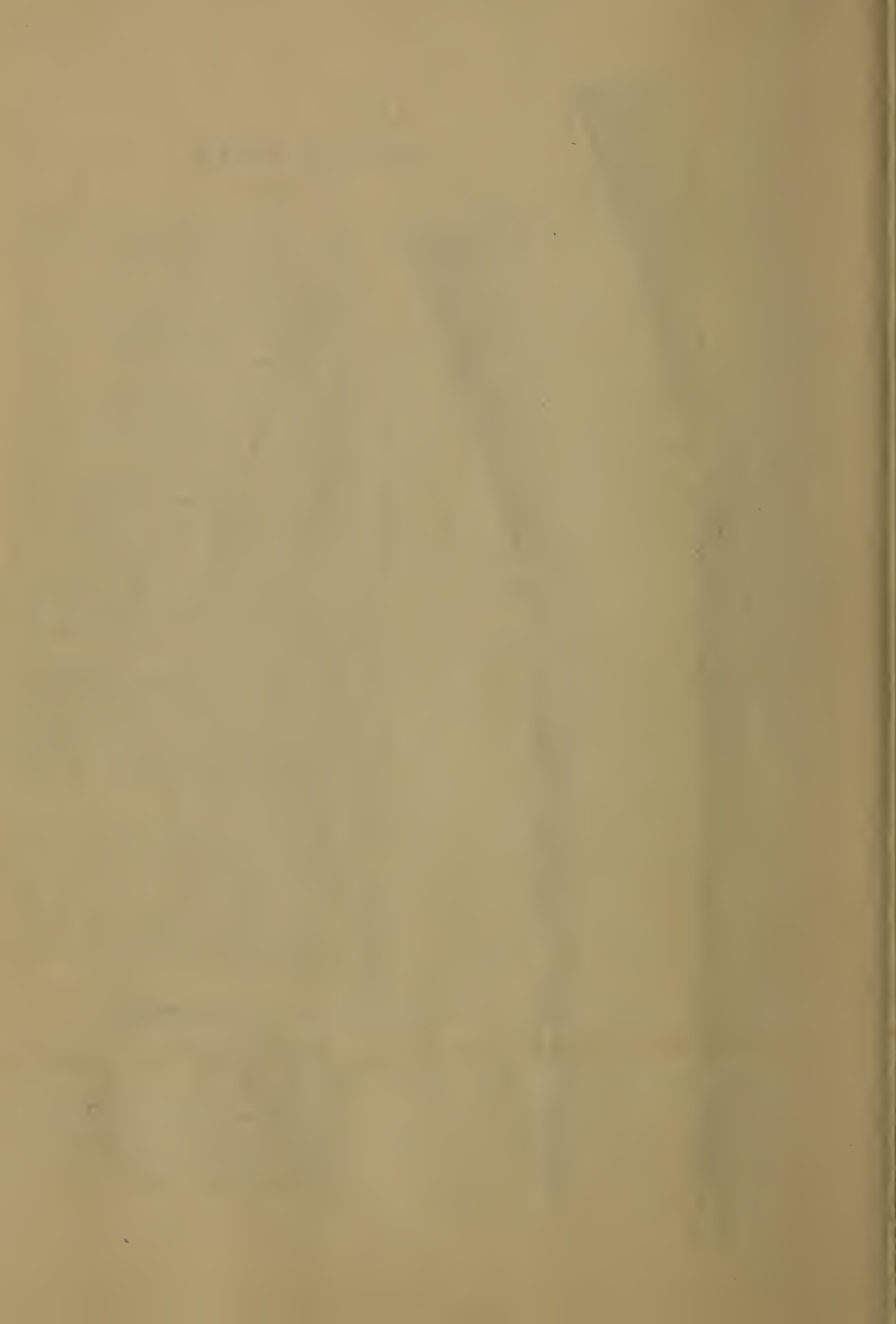
Objections may possibly be made to the absence of the outside hammer on account of the difficulty in executing the movement of "support arms." It should be remembered that *the manual is made for arms, and not arms for the manual.*

45 calibre, length of shell, $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches, 75 grains powder, 420 grains lead, U. S. cartridges can be used, length of barrel 32 inches, length of rifle $48\frac{1}{2}$ inches, weight without bayonet, 9 pounds, \$22.50; with bayonet, \$24.75.

CARBINES.

45 calibre, length of shell, $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches, 70 grains powder, U. S. Government cartridges can be used, length of barrel, 24 inches, weight about $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, \$18.50. Double triggers can be applied to both military rifle and carbine, to order only, extra, \$4.00

MILITARY RIFLE AND CARBINE, MODEL 1878




For Governments, States, and Independent Military Organizations, special prices will be given upon application.

*Extract from the Report of the Adjutant General of Michigan, 1878. * * **
 "After full consideration by the State Military Board, the State Arm has been changed from the Springfield Breech Loading 50 calibre Rifle, to the Sharps Military Rifle, calibre 45, a breech loader with the latest improvements. This exchange is not only made on account of the great superiority of the Sharps, but that the Government has adopted the 45 calibre. * * * The Sharps is an arm of fine finish, great durability, perfectly safe in use, of comparatively light weight, with rapidity and certainty of fire, light recoil, and for accuracy, at either short or long range, is considered to be unsurpassed, perhaps unequaled. * * *"

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, OFFICE ADJUTANT GENERAL,

RALEIGH, June 21st, 1879.

THE SHARPS RIFLE COMPANY, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.:

Gentlemen—I desire to say, that I regard your gun, as "The Military Rifle," perfect and simple in its mechanism; it is the quickest and easiest loaded of any arm I ever fired, while the locking trigger gives perfect safety. The absence of a hammer is another advantage. In its qualities as a hard and close shooter, it has not a superior, and may always be depended upon for sure work.

Respectfully,

FRED. A. OLDS,

State Ordnance Officer.

OFFICER'S RIFLE.

Model 1878.

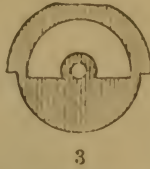
Same length, weight, and calibre as the Military Rifle. Medium fancy American walnut stock, closely selected barrels, with receiver inlaid with hard rubber (similar to Long Range Rifle), extra finish throughout. Price, \$30 00



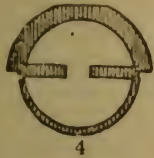
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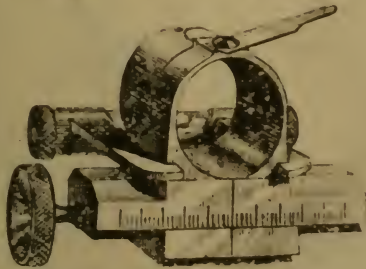
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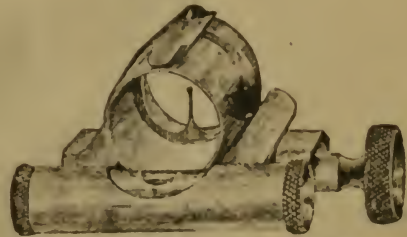
6



Globe Sight, \$1.00.



Wind Gauge (front view).



Wind Gauge and Spirit Level, \$10.00.



Rear Sight (Sporting), \$2.00.



New Military Sight, \$2.00.



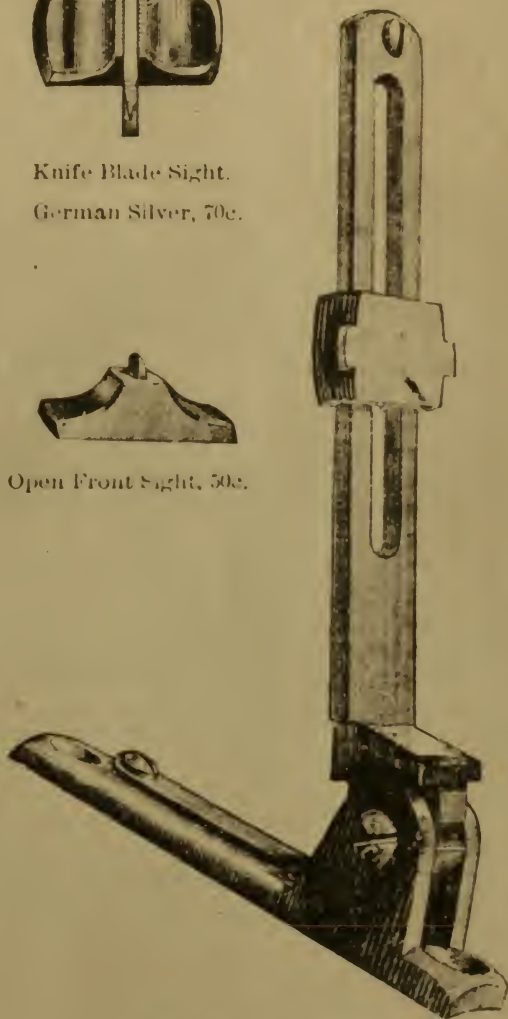
New Patent Vernier, \$10.
Measures to $\frac{1}{1000}$ of an inch.



Knife Blade Sight.
German Silver, 70c.



Open Front Sight, 50c.



Peep Sight (Sporting), \$4

RELOADING IMPLEMENTS, SIGHTS, ETC., ETC.

Bullet Mould—"Sporting," "Business," "Hunting," and "Mid-Range" . . .	\$2 50
Wad Cutter.....	50
Cap Extractor and Re-Capper.....	1 25
Lubricator Mould.....	50
Bullet Seater	75
Follower (for Seating Wads).....	50
Charger.....	25

Per set..... \$5 00

LONG-RANGE RELOADING IMPLEMENTS.

Swage }	\$8 00
Slug Mould {	
Cap Extractor and Re-Capper.....	1 25
Bullet Seater.....	1 00
Wad Cutter.....	50
Charger.....	25
Brass Loading Tube (nickel plated), 45 cal., 34 inches.....	2 50
Shell Reducer for Long-Range Shells.....	4 00

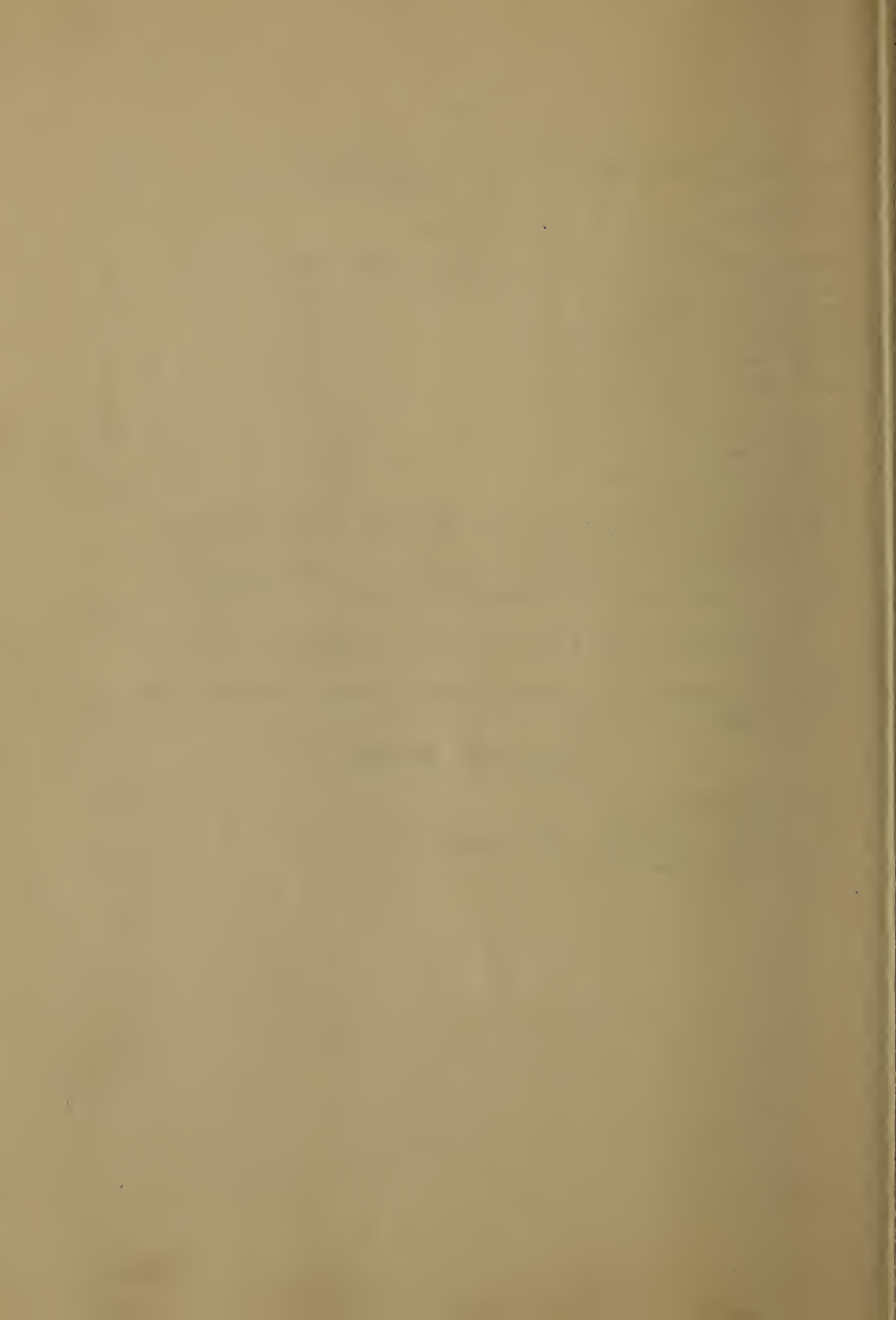
Per set..... \$15.00.

"Express" Reloading Implements, per set.....	6 00
"Express" Bullet Moulds (Naked), 40, 44, 45, and 50 cal.....	3 50
Long, 22 cal. Rim fire cartridge blanks for use in 41, 45, and 50 cal. Express Bullets, per 1000.....	3 00
Charges for measuring, 50, 60, 70, 75, 77, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, or 120 grains of powder, each.....	25
Shell Reducing Punch and Die—for reducing Shells expanded in firing.....	4 00
Bullet Swage with Slug Mould, Long or Mid Range.....	8 00
Globe Sights, interchangeable with Open Sights.....	1 00
Peep Sights (Sporting).....	4 00
" price for graduating, each.....	50
Beach Combination Front Sights.....	2 50
Telescope Sights	35 00
Interchangeable Pin Ball or Aperture Disks for Wind Gauge, each.....	1 50
English Express Rear Sight, two leaves 100 and 200 yards, platinum lined, in- terchangeable with all Sharps Sporting Rear Sight.....	3 00
English Express Front Sight, fine long bead, interchangeable with all Sharps Sporting Front Sight.....	1 50
Double triggers, extra.....	4 00
Combination Screw Driver with Pin-Punch, for assembling 1878 model	35
Crescent Butt Plates (nickel or silver plated), extra	5 00

Schutzen Butt Plates (nickel or silver plated), full German style.....	\$5 00
“ “ “ “ “ Modified, Sharps style.....	5 00
Cleaning Rods.....	25
“ extra long, varnished, with handles.....	50
Cleaning Brushes.....30c.....With rods.....	50
Jewell's Score Books, with flexible morocco covers, net.....	50
Russet Leather Slings.....	1 50
Sling Swivel, 50c.; fitting same, 50c.....	1 00
Sharps Powder, per lb.....	50
Lubricating Disks, per 1000.....	1 25
“ Material, per lb.....	1 00
Primers, per 1000.....	2 50
Wads, per 1000.....	50
Cut Paper Patches, per 1000.....	50
Patch Paper, 100 sheets.....	2 00
Corks used in loading shells, when a charge of powder less than the capacity of the shell is required, per 100.....	25
Hardened Steel Shells, 45 cal. $2\frac{1}{16}$ inch straight, 40 cal. $2\frac{1}{8}$ inch straight, holding 12 grains powder, for military and short-range target practice (see page 29).....	75
(If ordered in lots of 100, a discount of 25 per cent. will be made from this list price.)	
Chambering Tools, 40, 44, 45, or 50 cal., for any cartridge comprised in our list, each.....	10 00

CASES FOR RIFLES.

Canvas, Gun Shaped.....	\$2 50
Stiff Leather, Gun Shaped.....	7 00
Bridle Leather, Gun Shaped, with Shoulder Strap.....	10 00
Hard Leather, Trunk Shaped.....	20 00



COMPONENT PARTS.

Barrels for Sharps Rifles, weighing when assembled:

9 to 12 lbs. 30 inch.....	\$10 00
12 to 13 " "	11 00
13 to 14 " "	12 00
14 to 15 " "	13 00
15 to 16 " "	14 00

Mid-Range Barrels.....\$15 00

Adjusting, testing, and warranty..... 10 00-25 00

Long-Range Barrels..... 20 00

Adjusting, testing, and warranty..... 30 00-50 00

Barrel Stud..... 25

Bridle..... 50

Butt Plate..... 1 00

" Rubber..... 2 00

Bands, each..... 50

Band Springs..... 20

Butt Stock, M'ch'd..... 3 00

" Broad..... 4 00

" Pistol Grip..... 10 00

" Extra for F'cy Amer-

ican Walnut..... 5 00

Butt Stock, Extra for Italian Walnut..... 40 00

Checking Butt Stock and Forearm. 5 00

Extractor..... 50

Escutecheon..... 10

Firing Bolt..... 1 00

Guard Strap, Single Trigger..... 1 00

" Double Trigger..... 1 75

Hammer..... 1 50

Lever..... 1 75

" Spring..... 50

" Key..... 50

Lock Plate..... 1 25

Main Spring..... 1 00

Nose Cap (Military)..... 50

Receiver..... 7 00

Spirit Level..... 3 00

Slide..... 2 00

Sight, Front (Sporting)..... 50

" Knife blade..... 70

Sight, Rear, Military..... \$2 00

" Rear, Sporting..... 2 00

" Peep, Rear..... 4 00

" Globe, Front..... 1 00

Stirrup..... 20

Sere..... 50

Swivel..... 50

" Bar and Ring..... 50

Screws, 1/2 inch, and under..... 05

" over 1/2 inch..... 10

Toggle..... 40

Triggers..... 50

" Double, complete..... 4 00

Tumbler..... 1 00

" Fly..... 25

Tip Stock..... 2 00

Vernier Leaf..... 4 00

" Slide..... 1 25

" Cup..... 1 50

" Base..... 3 00

" Studs, 2..... 75

" Spring..... 50

" Adjusting Screw..... 60

" Check Nuts, 2..... 40

" Base Screw..... 40

Vernier Sights, complete, Mid-range..... 8 00

Vernier Sights, complete, Long-Range, Patent..... 10 00

Vernier Sights, complete, Long-Range, Extra Long..... 12 00

Wind Gauge and Spirit Level, complete..... 10 00

Wind Gauge Slide..... 3 50

" Base..... 1 25

" Stud..... 60

" Screw..... 75

" Nuts, 2..... 40

" Disks, 2..... 3 00

" Spring Button..... 25

" " Rivet..... 15

" " Pin..... 15

COMPONENT PARTS.

Model 1878.

Receiver.....	\$7 00	Sere Spring.....	\$0 10
Slide.....	2 50	Forearm Screw.....	10
Lever.....	1 75	Lever Spring Screw.....	10
Main Spring.....	25	Lever Joint Pin.....	10
Firing Bolt.....	50	Rear Band Screw.....	10
Sere.....	75	Sere Spring Pin.....	05
Safety.....	60	Slide Screw.....	05
Lever Spring.....	50	Safety Spring Pin.....	05
Extractor.....	60	Lever-roll Pin.....	05
Trigger.....	50	Swivel Pin.....	05
Safety Lever.....	30	Cam Pin.....	05
Barrel Stud.....	25	Lever Roll.....	10
Swivel.....	10	Front Band Screw.....	10
Butt Stock Bolt.....	50	Lever Joint Pin Screw.....	05
Slide Bushing.....	30	Cam Screw.....	05
Cams.....	75	Tip Screw.....	05
Connection.....	50	Safety Lever Pin.....	10
Link.....	30	Block Screw.....	05
Rear Band.....	50	Trigger Pin.....	10
Front Band.....	50	Firing Bolt Pin.....	10
Tip.....	50	Butt Plate Screw.....	10
Ramrod Stop.....	15	Lever Screw.....	10
Butt Plate.....	1 00	Sere Pin and Slide.....	10
Eseutcheon.....	50	Bushing Pin.....	10
Safety Catch Spring.....	10	Ramrod (Steel).....	50

SHARPS RIFLE, MODEL 1878.

Sectional View, Showing Action at moment of Discharge.

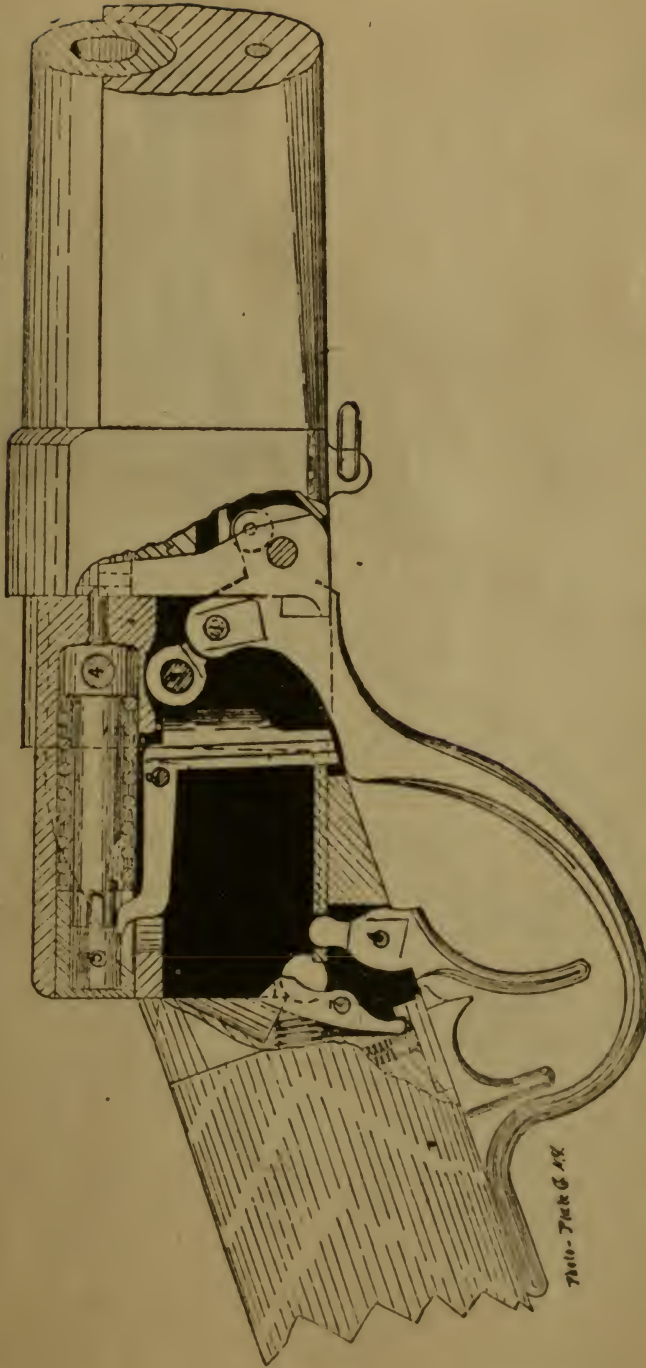


Plate 2.

- 1 Lever screw.
- 2 Lever pin.
- 3 Slide screw.

- 4 Cross pin.
- 5 Slide bushing pin.
- 6 Trigger pin.

- 7 Safety lever pin.

SHARPS RIFLE, MODEL 1878.

Sectional View, Showing Action Closed.

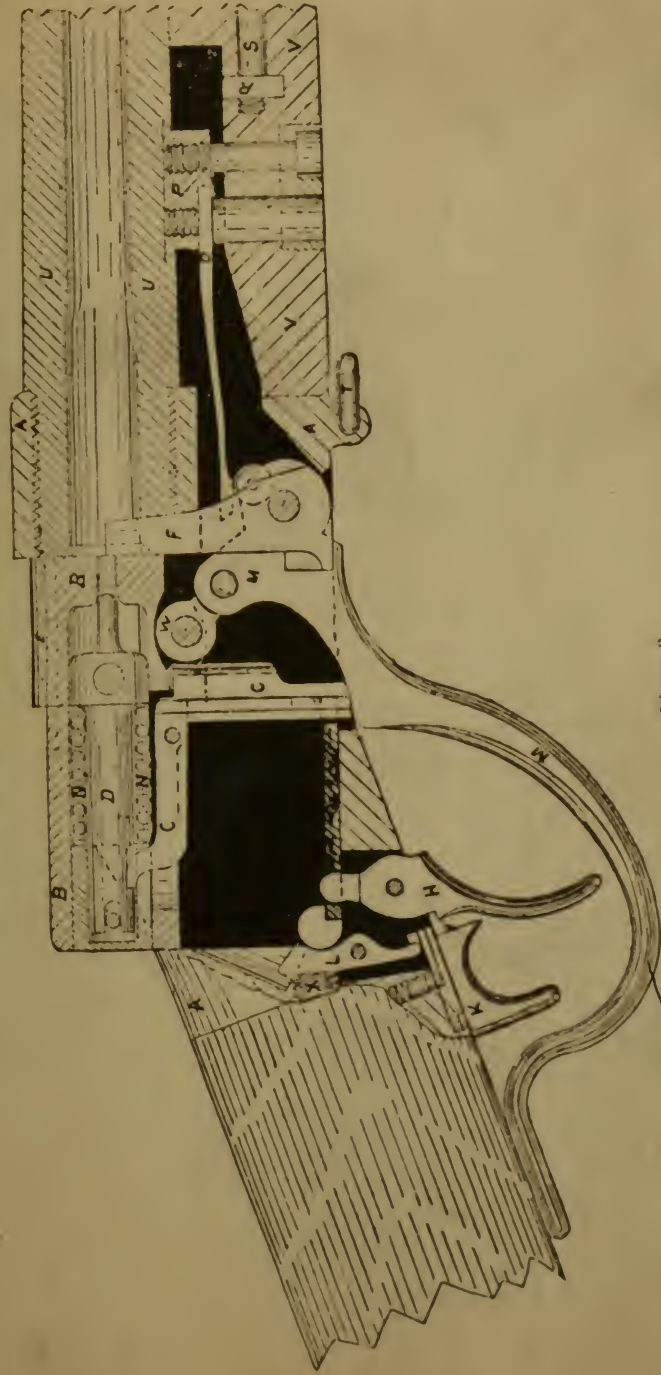


Plate 3.

AAA Receiver.
BB Slide.
CC Sere.
DD Firing bolt.
EE Cam.
FF Extractor.

G Connection.
H Trigger.
K Safety catch.
L Safety lever.
MM Lever.

NN Main spring.
OO Lever spring.
PP Barrel stud.
RR Ramrod stop, military.
SS Ramrod.

T Swivel, military.
UU Barrel.
VV Forearm.
WW Link.
XX Butt stock bolt.

SHARPS RIFLE, MODEL 1878.

Sectional View, Showing Action Open to receive Cartridge.

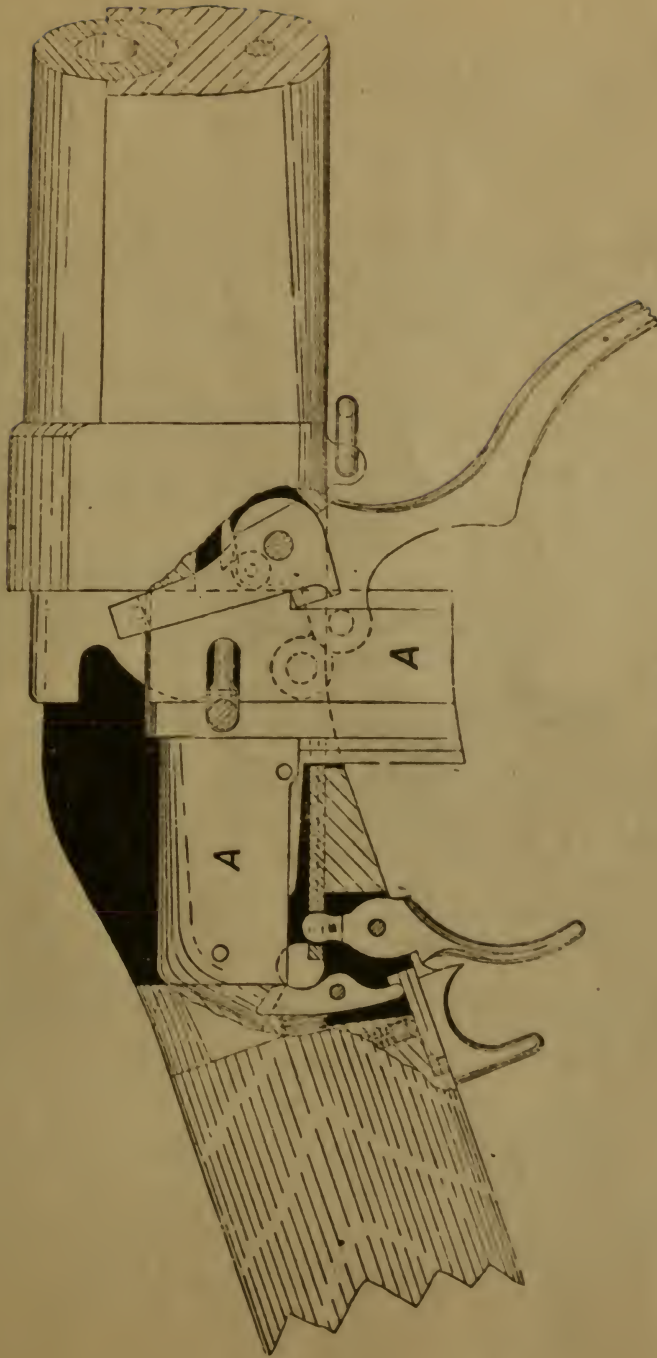


Plate 4.

AA Slide or breech block.

MODEL 1878.**TO TAKE THE BREECH MECHANISM APART.**

(A combination screw-driver and pin-punch—the only implement necessary—is furnished by the company at 35 cents each.)

Loosen the rear screw under the barrel. This will relieve the pressure of the lever spring.

Cock the gun by opening and closing.

Bring down the lever (MM, plate 3) half way.

Take out lever pin (1, plate 1) on which the lever rotates. This pin is held in place by the small screw (2, plate 1) directly above it. Turn this screw to the left until the circular cut in its side is on a line with the lever-pin, and the latter can then be removed.

Pull lever out of the joint.

Replace lever-pin so as to hold extractor in place.

Remove screw (1, plate 2) which connects lever and link, through hole in the left side of slide.

Take out lever. Push slide (AA, plate 4) up and out, and then take out extractor (F, plate 3).

STRIPPING SLIDE.

Uncock slide and push out screw-pin (2, plate 2) and remove screw (CC, plate 3). Take out pin at rear end of slide (5, plate 2).

Take out slide plug and main spring (NN, plate 3).

Drive cross-pin (4, plate 2) out of firing bolt, and remove same.

Remove link (W, plate 3) by taking last screw out of slide.

TO REMOVE TRIGGER, SAFETY, AND SAFETY LEVER.

Drive out trigger-pin (6, plate 2) and safety pin above it (7, plate 2).

Pull back safety catch (K, plate 3) and pull out trigger.

Push forward safety catch as far as it will go, and it will drop out, together with the safety lever above it.

TO TAKE OFF BUTT STOCK.

Remove butt-plate and unscrew, with long screw driver, the bolt which fastens stock to the frame.

REASSEMBLING BREECH.

Put on butt-stock. Replace safety-catch, safety-lever, and trigger.

Assemble slide and cock it. Push safety-catch into notch of trigger.

Put in extractor and lever-pin.

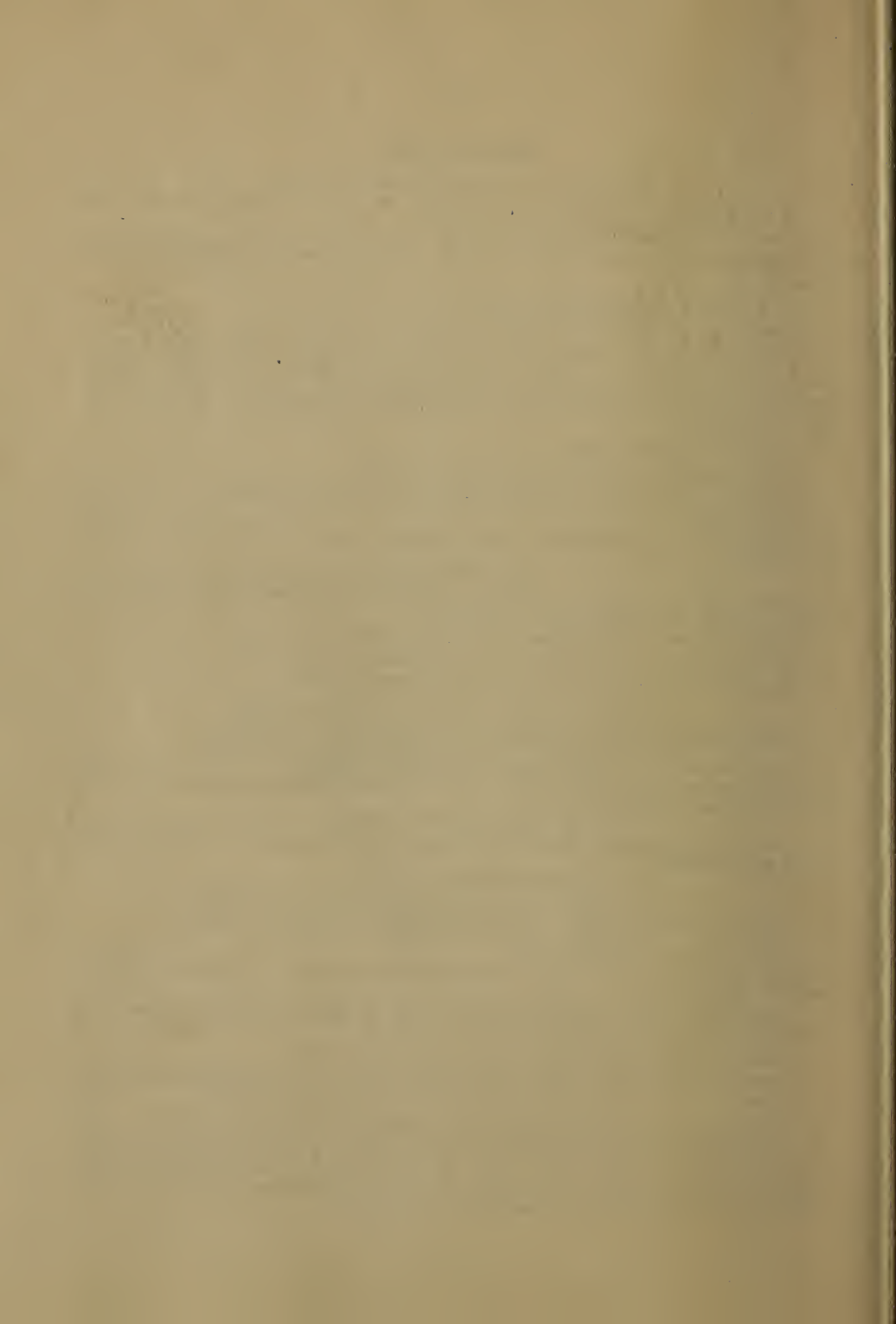
Insert slide and push it down, keeping extractor close to its place, in base of barrel. Attach lever.

Take out lever-pin, bring lever into the joint, replace the pin, and secure it by giving small screw above it half a turn to the right.

Tighten the screw which was loosened under the barrel.

Never use a hammer or other force in either stripping or assembling this system. If the parts are in proper position, everything will go into place easily.

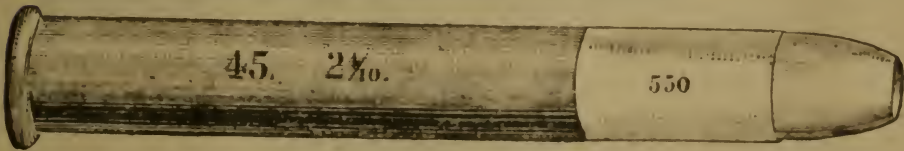
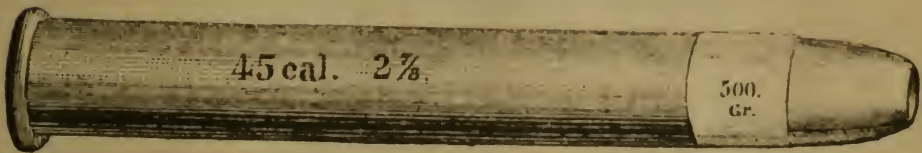
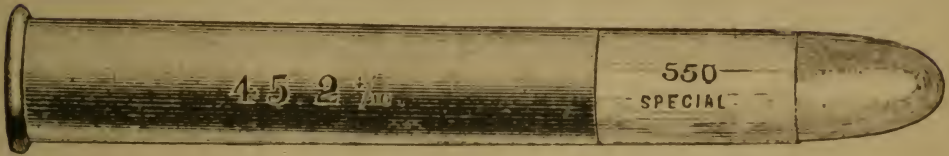
To detach the lever, breech-block, and extractor of model 1874, throw down the lever, depress the small spur contiguous to the arm of the lever key in the right side of the receiver, and swing the arm of the lever key a half turn, withdrawing it, and the parts are released. To replace them, put the parts in the same relative position as they occupied when the lever key was being removed, and they will readily move to place and be secured by the lever key.

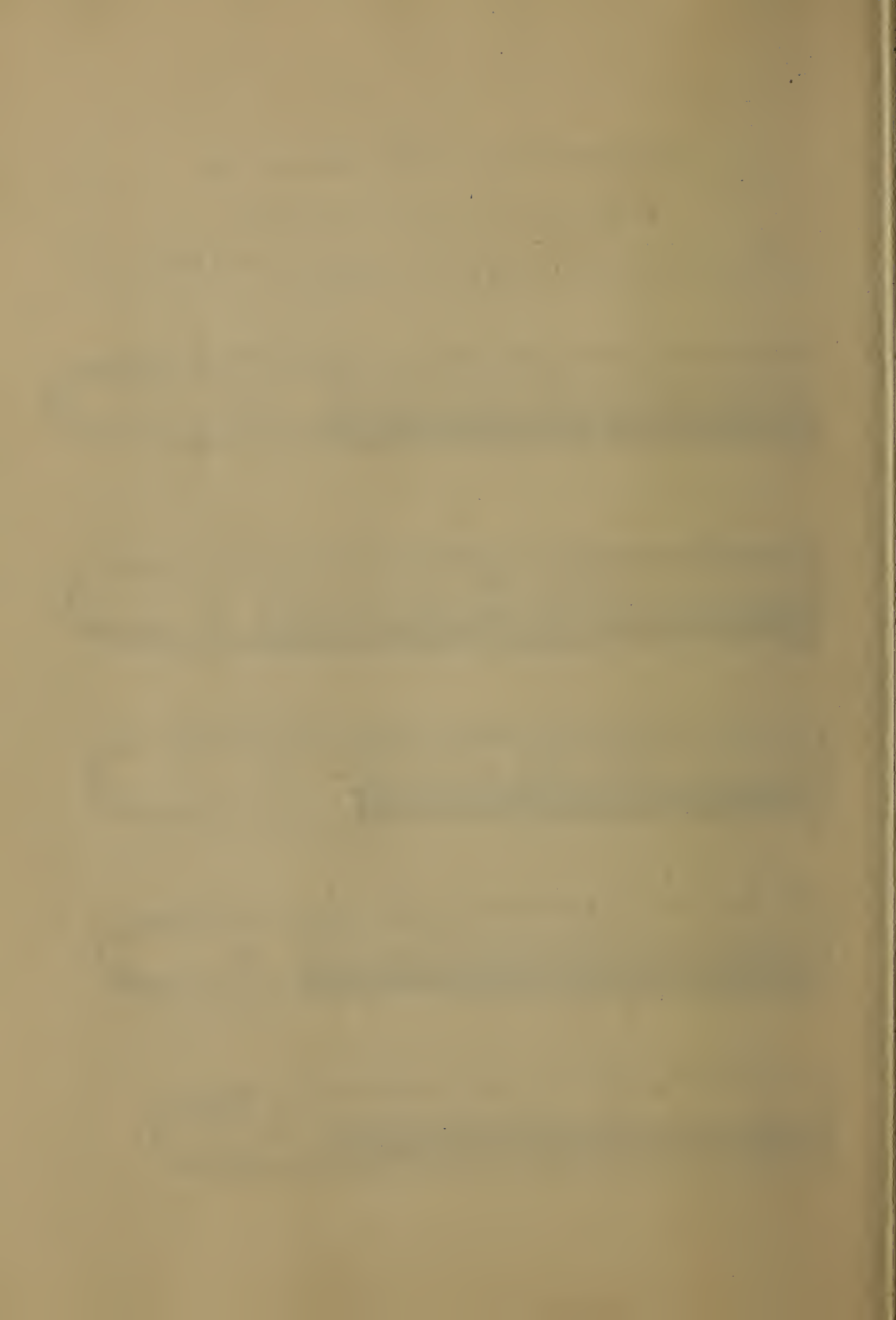


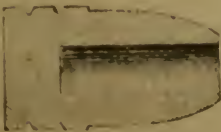
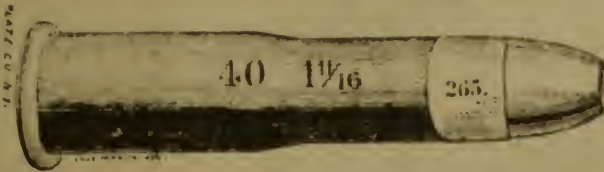
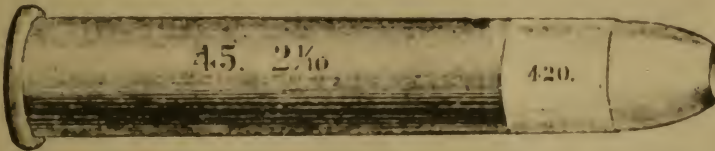
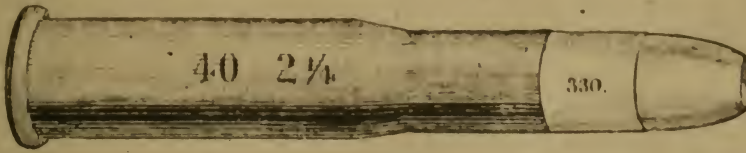
CARTRIDGES, BULLETS, SHELLS, Etc.

The following show exact size of Cartridges.

When loading, if the Cartridge does not enter the chamber of barrel by the pressure of the thumb, do not attempt to pry it in. It is dangerous.







EXPRESS BULLET.

45 cal. Weight 293 grains. Orifice 22.

[ERRATA :—See lower half of page 28, 1st col.]

BULLETS.

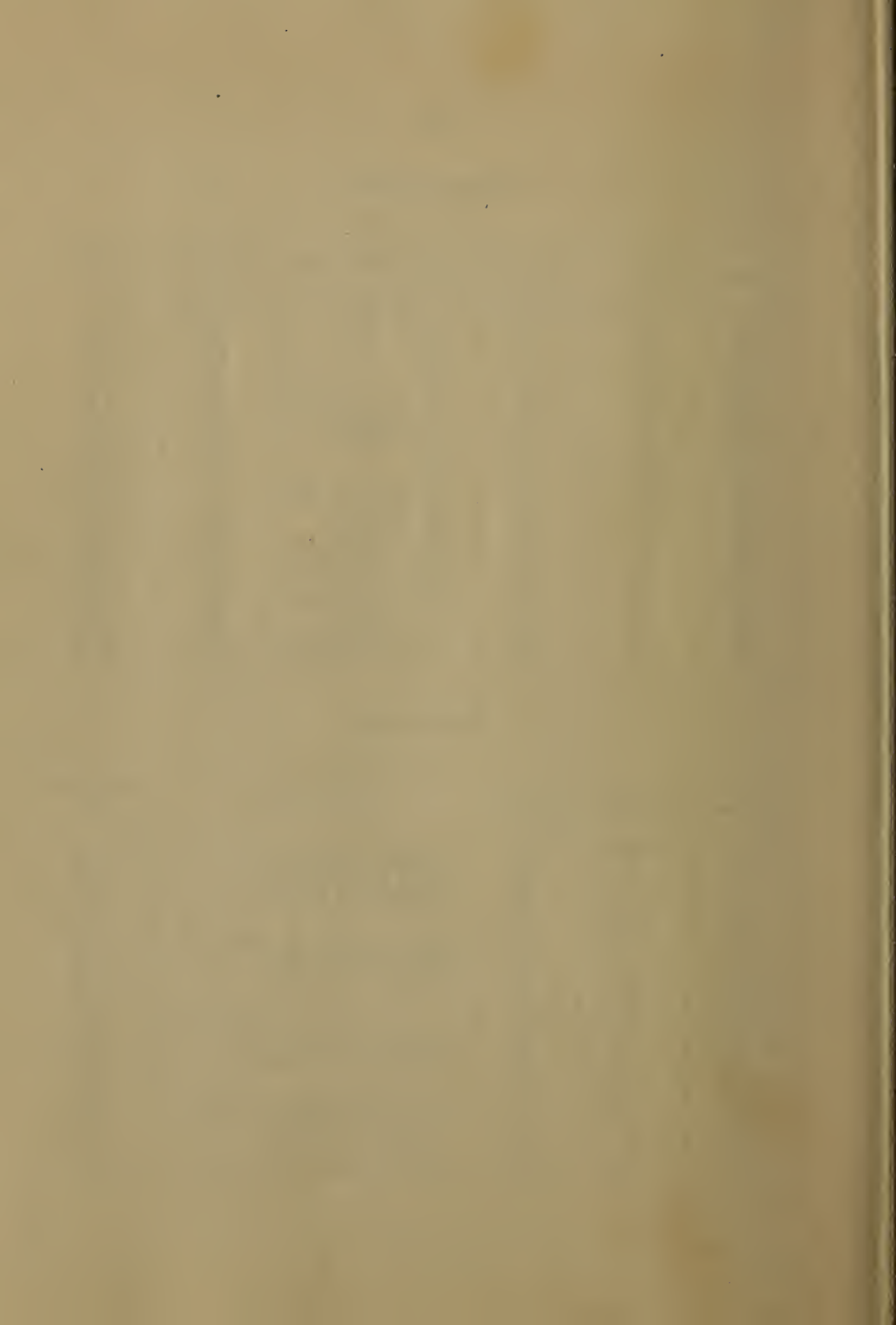
CALIBRE.	LENGTH OF BULLET.	WEIGHT OF BULLET.	KIND OF BULLET.	PRICE PER 1000.
	INCHES.	GRAINS.		
40	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	190	Express, Naked (2 cannelures)...	\$10 25
40	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	228	Naked (2 cannelures).....	8 75
40	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	265	Patched and Swaged.....	9 25
40	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	330	" ".....	10 25
40	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	370	" ".....	11 50
44	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	277	Express Naked (2 cannelures) .	12 50
44	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	297	Naked (2 cannelures).....	10 25
44	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	105	Patched and Swaged.....	12 50
44	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	500	" ".....	13 00
44	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	520	" ".....	14 50
45	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	293	Express Naked (2 cannelures)...	13 25
45	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	400	Naked (2 cannelures).....	11 75
45	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	420	Patched and Swaged.....	13 00
45	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	500	" ".....	13 25
45	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	550	" ".....	15 00
45	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	550	Long Range, patched.....	16 50
45	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	425	Special Long Range, patched...	12 25
50	1	473	Naked (3 cannelures).....	13 50
50	1	473	Patched and Swaged.....	13 50
50	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	335	Express Naked.....	13 50

CARTRIDGES.

CALIBRE.	LENGTH OF SHELL.	WEIGHT OF POWDER.	LENGTH OF BULLET.	WEIGHT OF BULLET.	PRICE PER 1000.
	INCHES.	GRAINS.	INCHES.	GRAINS.	
40	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	50	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ Patched.	265	\$37 00
40	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	45	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	265	39 00
40	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	70	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	330	39 25
40	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	330	41 25
40	2 $\frac{5}{8}$	90	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	370	47 75
40	2 $\frac{5}{8}$	100	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ Express Nk'd.	190	47 75
44	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	75	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ Naked.	297	39 25
44	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	75	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ Patched.	405	41 25
44	2 $\frac{5}{8}$	90	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	500	53 00
44	2 $\frac{5}{8}$	105	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	520	55 00
44	2 $\frac{5}{8}$	100	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ Express Nk'd.	277	50 00
45	2 $\frac{1}{10}$	70	1 $\frac{1}{10}$ Naked.	400	40 25
45	2 $\frac{1}{10}$	70	1 $\frac{1}{10}$ Patched.	430	41 25
45	2 $\frac{1}{10}$	100	1 $\frac{1}{10}$ Long Range.	550	55 00
45	2 $\frac{1}{10}$	100	1 $\frac{1}{10}$ Special L. R.	550	56 50
45	2 $\frac{5}{8}$	100	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ Patched.	500	54 00
45	2 $\frac{5}{8}$	110	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ Express Nk'd.	293	54 00
50	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	70	1 Naked.	425	39 75
50	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Patched.	473	50 00
50	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Express Nk'd.	335	52 50

BULLETS.

CALIBRE.	LENGTH OF BULLET.	WEIGHT OF BULLET.	KIND OF BULLET.	PRICE PER 1000.
	INCHES.	GRAINS.		
40	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	190	Express, Naked (2 cannelures)...	\$10 25
40	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	238	Naked (2 cannelures).....	8 75
40	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	265	Patched and Swaged	9 25
40	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	330	" "	10 25
40	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	370	" "	11 50
44	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	277	Express Naked (2 cannelures)...	12 50
44	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	297	Naked (2 cannelures)	10 25
44	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	405	Patched and Swaged	12 50
44	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	500	" "	13 00
44	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	520	" "	14 50
45	1 $\frac{1}{10}$	293	Express Naked (2 cannelures)...	13 25
54	1 $\frac{1}{10}$	400	Naked (2 cannelures)	11 75
55	1 $\frac{1}{10}$	420	Patched and Swaged	13 00
44	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	500	" "	13 25
45	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	550	Long Range, patched	15 00
45	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	550	Special Long Range, patched...	16 50
50	1	425	Naked (3 cannelures)	12 25
50	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	473	Patched and Swaged	13 50
50	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	335	Express Naked.....	13 50



CENTRE FIRE CARTRIDGE SHELLS.

40	calibre,	17 $\frac{1}{8}$	inches long,	straight.....	\$20 00
40	"	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	21 00
40	"	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	"	bottle-necked.....	17 50
40	"	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	19 00
40	"	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	25 50
44	"	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	21 25
44	"	23 $\frac{1}{8}$	"	"	25 50
45	"	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	straight.....	19 00
45	"	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	23 25
45	"	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	25 50
50	"	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	17 50
50	"	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	23 25

Only the best of attainable material is used in the ammunition comprised in the foregoing lists. All powder is tested to prove its uniformity of quality and strength, and the bullets are made with great care, the lead being properly alloyed with tin to insure accuracy and prevent leading the barrel—patched bullets being swaged under powerful presses to secure uniformity of density and weight. The patches are cut of bank note paper of even thickness, manufactured for this company for the purpose, and are put on with the utmost exactness.

Our *special* long-range bullet, composed of an alloy known only to and exclusively manufactured by this company, is giving the very finest results

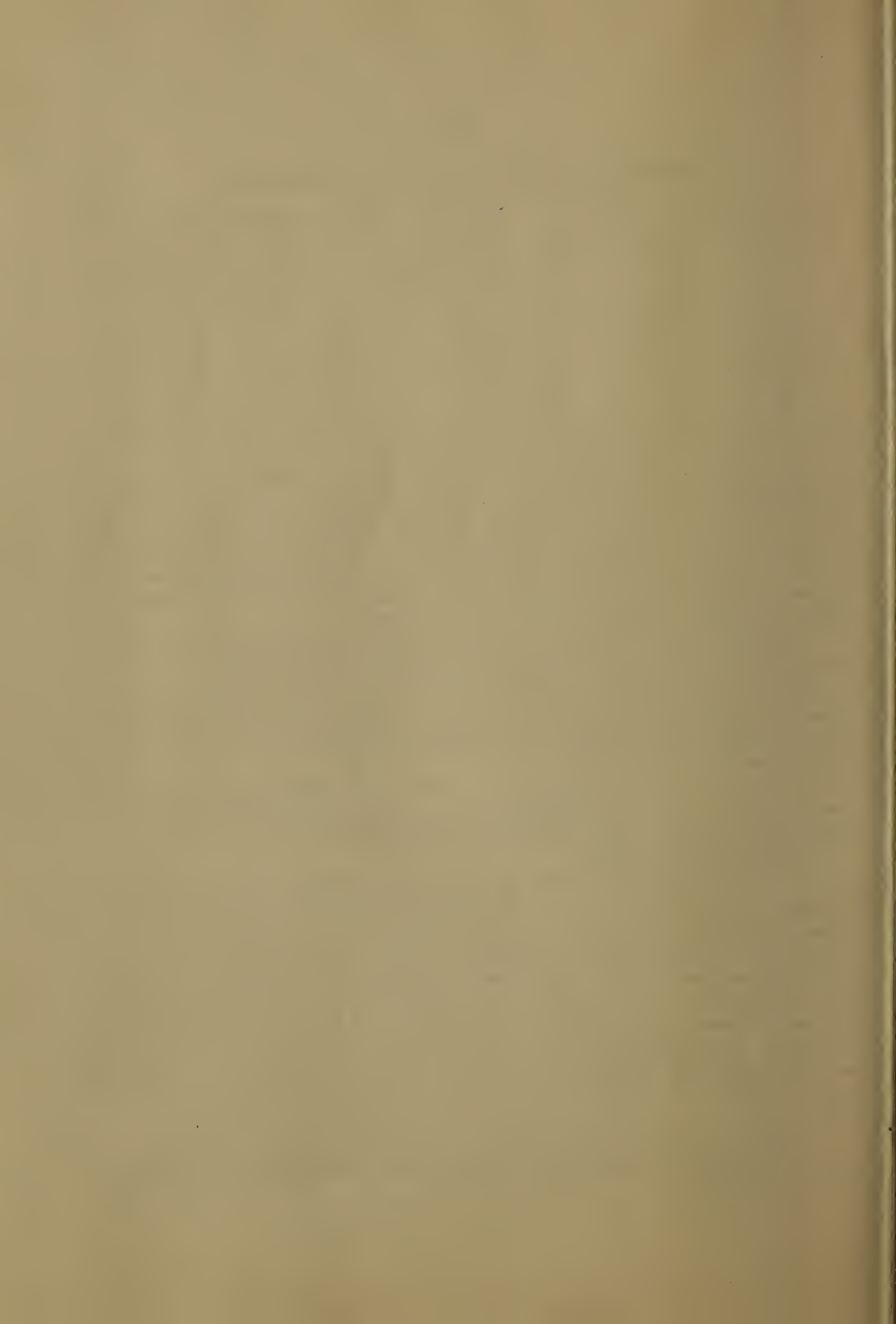
Our *cartridges* are loaded by *hānd* labor only, adding greatly to the expense of manufacture, but insuring exact uniformity of charge and adjustment. Every bullet is inspected after leaving the presses, and all that are defective in weight, density, or form are rejected.

Ammunition filled by machinery, and made of less carefully selected material, can be found in market at lower prices than in our lists, but a careful comparative test as to the results obtainable therewith, will satisfy the hunter or marksman that *"the best is always the cheapest."*

We are now prepared to furnish hardened steel cartridge shells, holding about 12 grains of powder, and using No. 1 Berdan primers with dropped bullets, 50 to the pound (obtainable at any gun store), for gallery and short-range practice with our military or other styles of rifles of 45 calibre. As fine results can be obtained with them at short ranges as with the best gallery 22 or 32 calibre rifles, and at a trifling cost for ammunition. Their use in military rifles accustoms the soldier to his arm, and will perfect him in marksmanship as rapidly as practice with regular military cartridges. With ordinary care after using, to prevent rust, these shells will prove, we think, practically indestructible. It is not believed that nickel-plating will add to their endurance or prevent corrosion from the effect of the fulminate of the primer.

Straight 40 calibre, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch hardened steel shells, holding 12 grains of powder, using dropped bullets 70 to the pound, can be furnished at the same cost.

Price each \$0 75



When ordered in lots of 100 or more, a discount of 25 per cent. will be made to the list price.

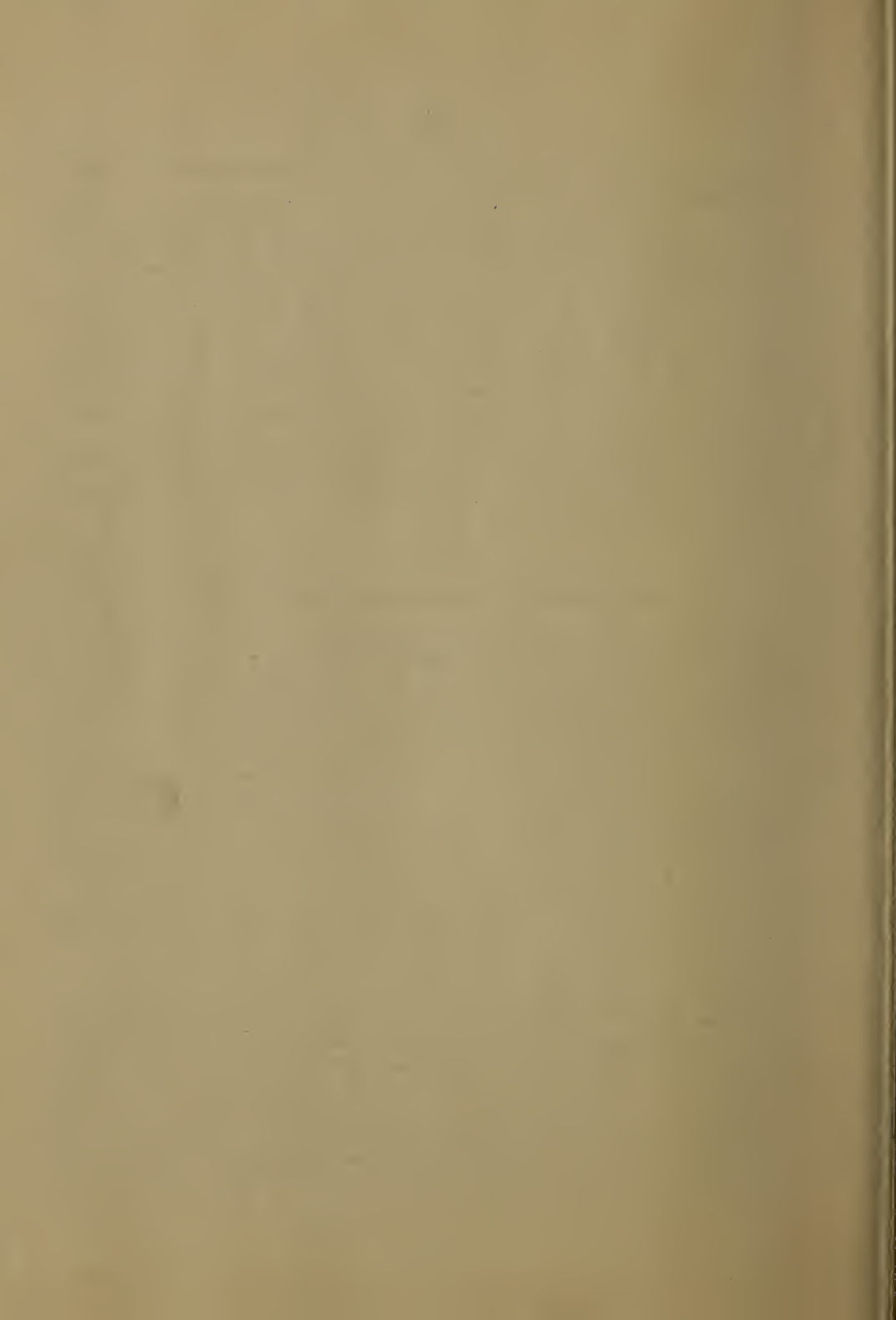
We have made exhaustive experiments with the so-called "Everlasting" shells and have failed to find the advantages claimed for them. The "Everlasting" is drawn like other cartridge shells, in a press, from cold metal, and seldom can brass of sufficient ductility be found to stand the enormous strain to which it is subjected in drawing such a thickness, without so disintegrating the grain of the metal, that the thick shells become brittle, and split or break after a few discharges. The most durable cartridge shells in use, are reinforced or strengthened by a cup of brass, which is placed inside the completed form, thus allowing the body to be drawn of comparatively thin material. Our experiments have proved ordinary shells to outlast the "Everlasting," which cost four times as much.

We are prepared to chamber any of our arms for these heavy shells to order, but do not recommend them to our customers, believing that they cannot be made to *average* well for durability.

RELOADING CARTRIDGES, ETC., ETC.

The cartridges furnished by the SHARPS RIFLE Co. can be depended upon for any kind of shooting, but the rifleman who uses many, will find it a measure of economy to reload his shells. This can be done a great number of times, especially those fired in the long-range gun, in which the chambering is so close and the breech action so solid that there is scarcely any strain upon the shell. A wad-cutter, bullet-seater, shell-reducer, and loading-tube are the principal tools required for long-range shells. The shell should be thoroughly cleaned, and the easiest and most effective way to do this (we refer now to long-range shells) is to have a little hand-brush and bottle of water on the field with your "Kit." A quarter of a minute's rubbing with the wet brush, inside and out, effectually cleans it, and nothing remains, when you wish to reload, but to recap it when dry. If the cleaning is delayed till the foul becomes dry and hard, then the shells may be soaked in vinegar for five minutes and afterward thoroughly washed in hot water. In all cases they must be thoroughly dry before recapping and reloading. When cleaned at home, remove the exploded cap before cleaning the shell.

Clean out the débris, if any, around the anvil. The shell being cleaned and dry, if the bullet fits loosely, reduce the mouth of the shell with the reducer, put a new cap in place, BEING CAREFUL TO SEAT IT BELOW THE BASE OF THE SHELL SO IT WILL NOT BE TOUCHED BY THE CLOSING BREECH-BLOCK. The long-range cartridges made at the armory are charged with one hundred grains powder. To get this quantity into the shell it is necessary to use a loading-tube. This is made of nickel plated brass, about 30 inches long, one end fitted to take in and hold the small end of the shell, and the other end being funnel-shaped. Place the shell in position and pour the powder *slowly* enough, to have it pack at least $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch from the



mouth of the shell. Over it put a thin wad of draughting paper and place the bullet within the shell with the fingers, making sure you do not tear the paper patch. Now place the ball-seater over it and press the ball gently down to the powder, and the cartridge is complete.

Different batches of powder of same brand often vary, so that it is found impossible to get in one hundred grains; in such a case use one to three grains less, as may be found necessary, taking care not to crush the powder. See that the paper patch does not get torn while seating bullet in shell, and when inserting the cartridge in the rifle be careful and not catch the patch on the rifling. Observe before inserting that the bullet has not gotten loose in the shell. If it has moved away from the powder it will fall short of the mark.

Our estimate of quantity of powder is based on the best "F. G." brands in general use. A stronger and quicker powder can be used in our rifles with perfect safety, but is liable to be destructive to cartridge shells, and, we think, gives no better results. Expert riflemen, however, differ so greatly on this point, that we prefer to leave our customers to decide it from personal experience.

For sporting cartridges, charge with the desired quantity of powder, placing a pasteboard wad upon the powder, and force it down the full length of the follower. When using patched bullets insert upon the wad a lubricant disk composed of one part pure beeswax to two parts sperm oil in weight, to occupy three-sixteenths of an inch in length in the shell.

Dip the base of naked bullets up to the forward ring in melted lubricating compound, taking care to fill the grooves.

Place the bullet in the chamber of the bullet-seater, introduce the shell, and press it home with the hand, and the cartridge is ready for use.

In casting bullets, heat the moulds nearly as hot as the molten lead, having first cleaned them of all oil.

Linen or paper cartridges adapted to Sharps rifles made prior to 1864, and before metallic cartridges came into use, are no longer made, nor are there any in market. We can furnish Sharps percussion pellets (price 50c. per 100), and bullet moulds of the proper calibre at \$2 each. Drop a bullet cast therein into the barrel, fill the chamber above it with loose powder, and prime with the percussion pellet or a Government Hat Cap, and the arm can be made as serviceable as with cartridges.

For weighing powder charges for rifles, Apothecaries' scales and the Apothecaries' table of weights and measures are used. The table is:

20 grains, 1 scruple.

3 scruples one drachm.

8 drachms, 1 oz.

12 ounces, 1 lb.

Powder, however, is bought and sold by Avoirdupois weight, which has 16 ounces to the pound. The grain weight is the same in all tables. The pound Avoirdupois contains 7,000 grains.

1 lb.	powder	will	load	140	50 gr.	cartridges.
1 "	"	"	"	93	75 "	"
1 "	"	"	"	70	100 "	"

A *Drachm Avoirdupois* is equal to 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

Every gun case contains sufficient room to pack reloading implements and a quantity of ammunition, and the cost of transportation will be but slightly increased by such an addition. Ammunition procured from the Armory is certain to be entirely reliable, and at a reasonable cost. No owner of a Sharps Rifle can afford to be without a set of reloading implements manufactured by the company, which are the very best made. By reloading cartridge shells, two-thirds of the cost of ammunition may be saved.

A Sharps rifle will last a life time, if properly cared for. After use, it should be thoroughly cleaned and thoroughly oiled, then the oil should be thoroughly rubbed off inside and outside. (Use only fine gun or sperm oil.) With these precautions, no trouble will be had from rust.

The lock mechanism in the breech-block or slide of the 1878 Model very seldom needs examination, if kept oiled, except after exposure to storms or wet. A rifle of this model in use for experimental purposes at the Armory, and from which not less than 10,000 shots have been fired, in all sorts of weather, was recently stripped for the first time, and found to be in perfect order. When necessary to take apart 1878 Model, follow directions on page 25. The forearm of the long-range rifle must first be removed, when same directions apply.

ORDERS, ETC.

To avoid confusion and errors in filling orders, customers are requested to observe the following:

State distinctly kind of rifle wanted. If not a *Standard Rifle*, such as long or mid range, hunter's or business, then state—

Calibre,

Weight,

Length of Barrel,

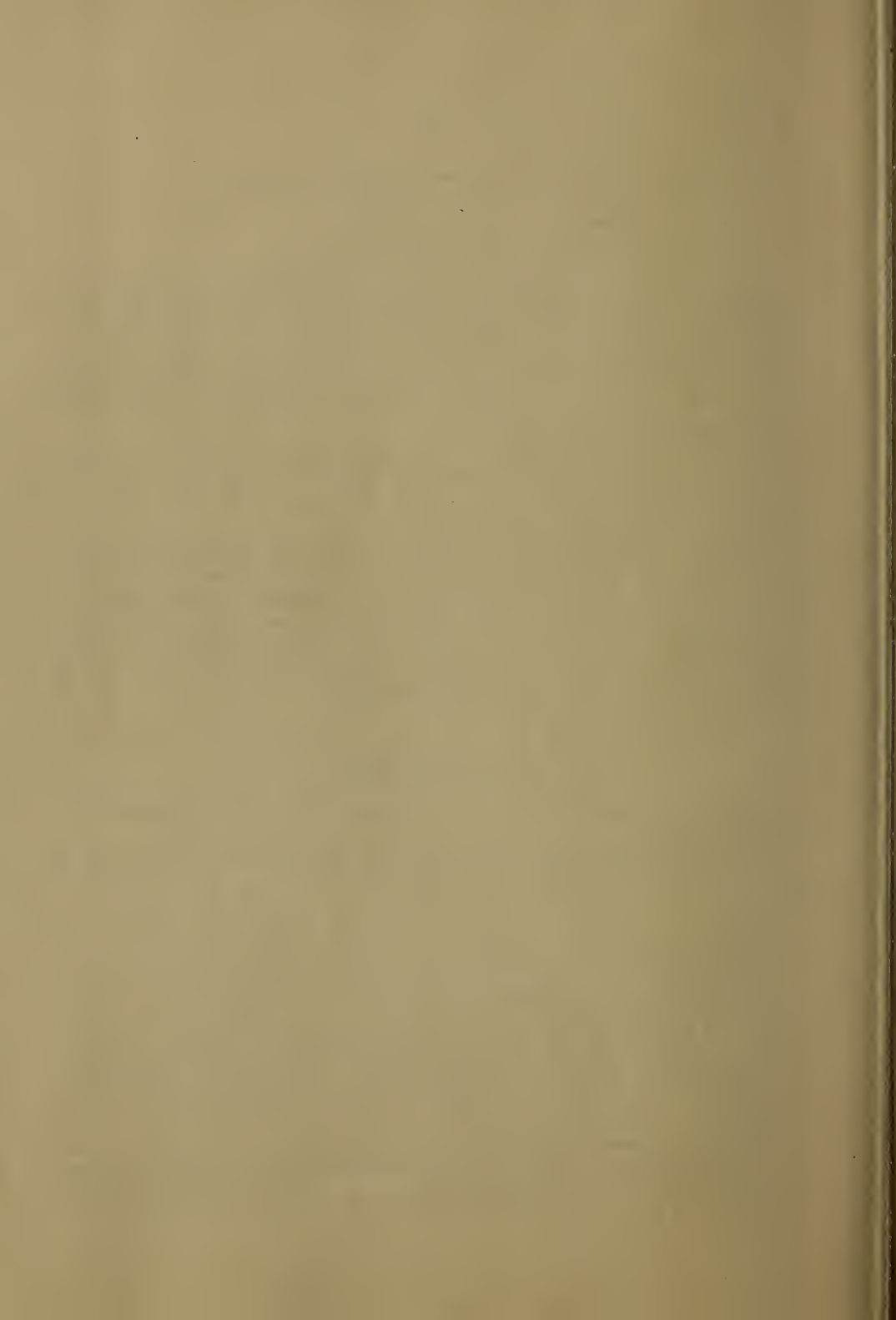
Length of Shell,

Style of Sights, front and rear,

Trigger, double or single.

If extras are wanted, state them in detail. Give explicit shipping directions and Post-Office address, with county and State. We often get letters dated say Springfield, but whether in California, Maine, or elsewhere, we are left in ignorance.

Hereafter, no account will be opened except with the Trade, who are regularly quoted in *Commercial Reports*. Orders from others than the Trade, for goods to be sent by freight lines or mail, must be accompanied with the cash. Persons desiring goods C. O. D.



must designate an Express Office to which the goods are to be forwarded, and remit at least one-fourth the probable amount of the bill with the order. The Express charge for returning the money will be collected from consignee. The Company has been compelled to adopt these rules by the great loss, expense, and trouble to which it has hitherto been subjected in endeavoring to collect small accounts scattered through every State and territory in the Union.

Money may be sent at our risk *only* by express, charges prepaid, bank draft, or by Post Office order.

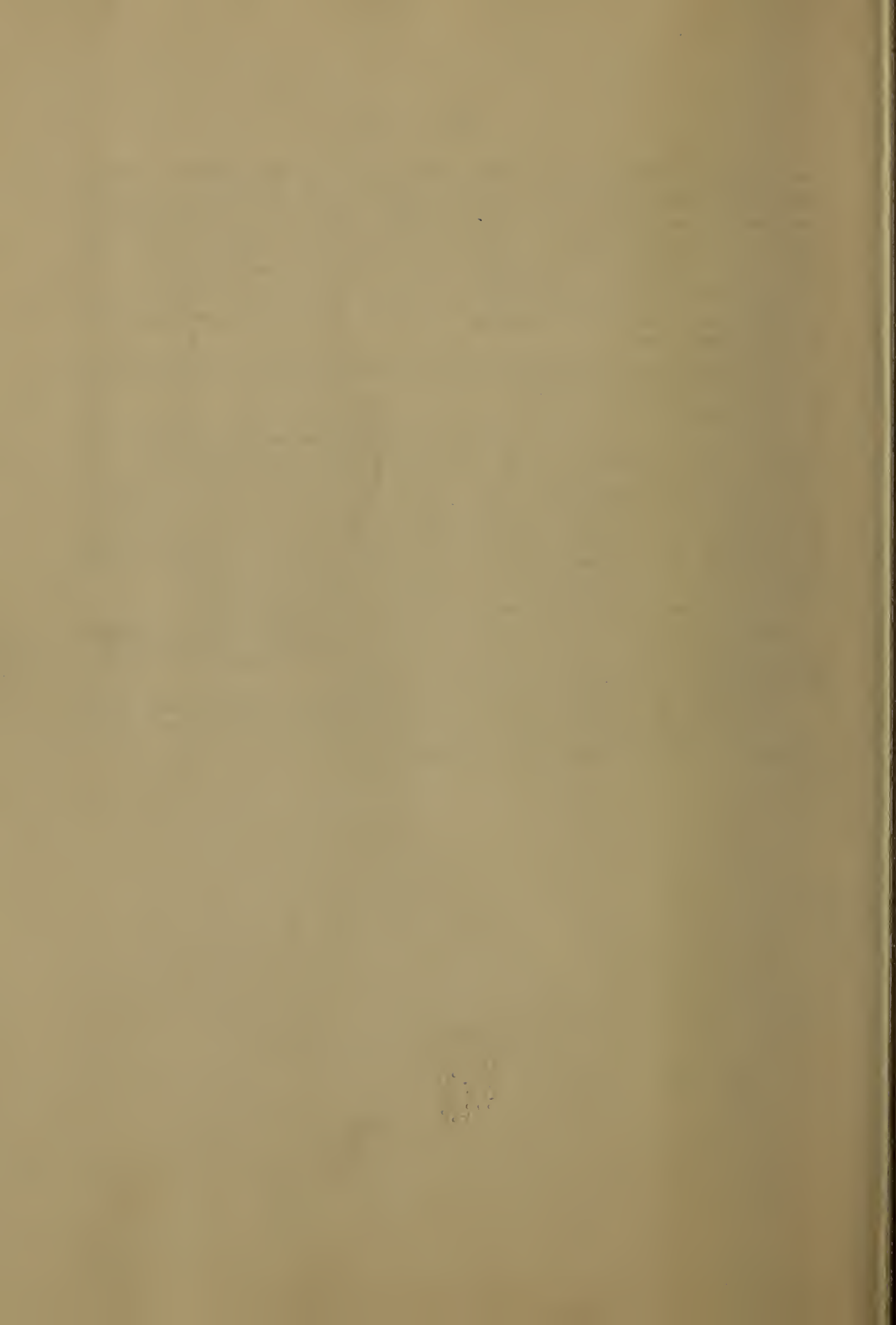
U. S. Postage stamps of any denomination received in payment for goods, when paper money cannot be procured.

Bank drafts should be drawn to the order of the sender, and by him made payable to our order. Goods will be sent by freight line unless specially ordered by express. Express charges are about four times as high as fast freight line. Packages measuring less than fifteen inches, and weighing not more than four pounds, can be sent by U. S. Mail at one cent per ounce, prepaid (*except cartridges, powder, and primers.*) This, except for short distances, is much the cheapest method for small articles, and is a great convenience for persons living at a distance from an express office. Merchandise sent by U. S. Mail can now be registered.

All goods, when shipped (as directed), are at the risk of the purchaser.

Whenever a rifle is returned to the armory for any purpose, a card should be attached, giving full name and address of sender, and stating for what purpose sent; also send full address and instructions by mail.

In localities where our goods are kept in stock by dealers, no discount will be given, except to the trade. In other localities, clubs or persons joining together and purchasing by the case, will be allowed a discount.



From a very great number of testimonials voluntarily given by customers, which we have received, a few are appended, which embody the sentiments and universal opinion of the many.

NEWTON, MASS., Dec. 6th, 1878.

SHARPS RIFLE Co.:

Gentlemen—September 21 I bought one of your 1878 long-range rifles, of your agent Wm. Read & Sons. I must say I have enjoyed long-range shooting since I have had it; it is just perfect. I have used it in twelve matches at 800, 900, and 1000 yards; ten out of the twelve matches average 211 $\frac{1}{2}$ °. I give these figures as a proof of its excellence; it is worthy of the name it bears, Old Reliable.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN S. SUMNER.

SALISBURY, MONTANA, April 29th, 1879.

MESSRS. SHARPS RIFLE Co.:

Having purchased one of your 45 calibre sporting rifles from a dealer, I can safely say it is unsurpassed for accuracy and strong shooting, also for the splendid workmanship and proportions of the arm. The Sharps Old Reliable stands at the head of the list for all purposes, and especially for frontiersmen is the best gun science and mechanical skill has ever produced.

Very respectfully yours,

C. M. RICHMOND.

Boston, Mass., April 19th, 1879.

SHARPS RIFLE COMPANY:

Gentlemen—I have used the long-range rifle that I ordered of you during the past season, and it has given me entire satisfaction in every respect; my first score was 192, my highest score was 220. I have shot it in twenty-six matches, with an average of 210. I shot the same shells that came with the rifle.

Respectfully,

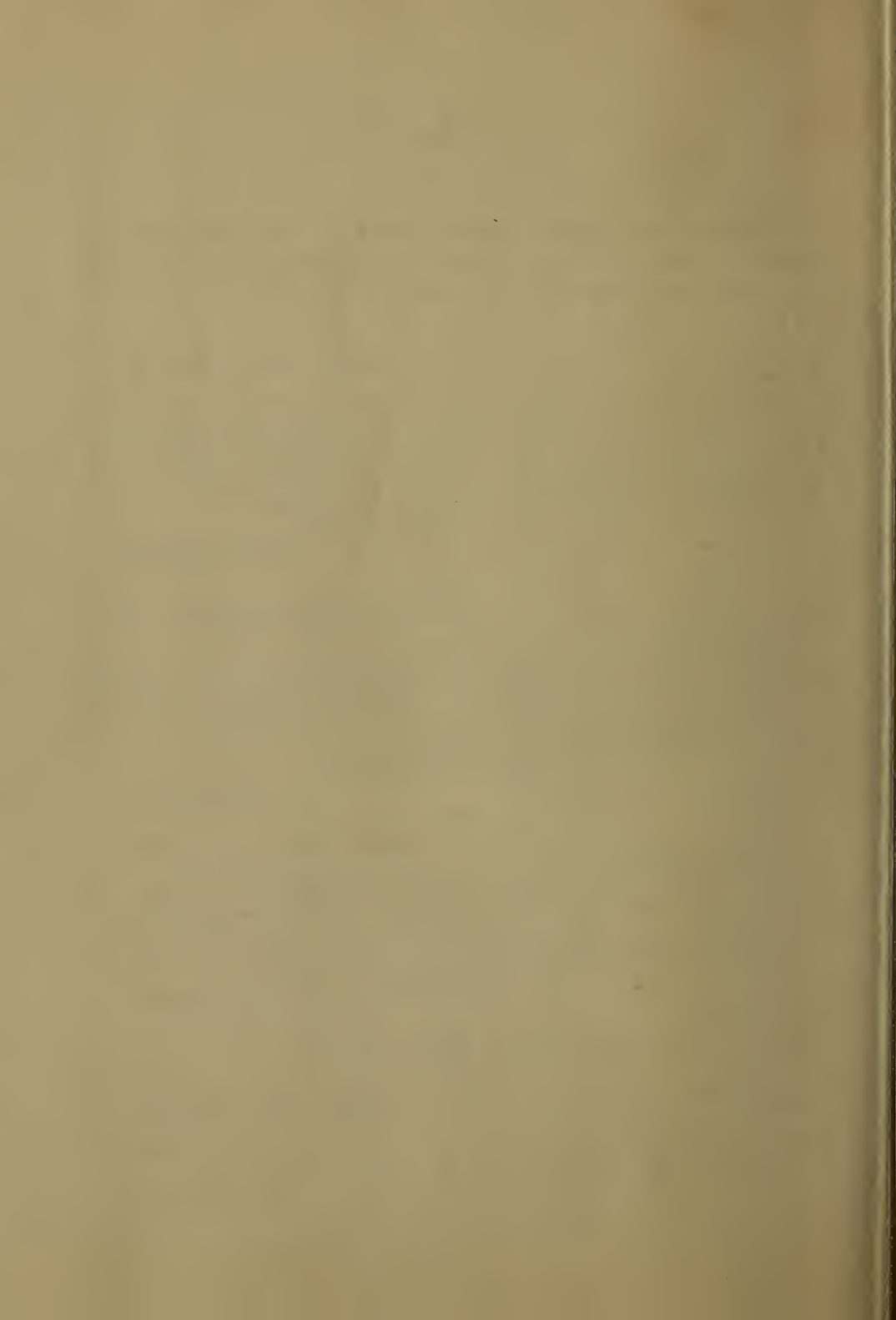
W. H. JACKSON.

[FROM "FOREST & STREAM," Dec. 12th, 1878.]

* * *

If these gentlemen had carried such a rifle as Sharps Rifle Co. sold me, they would have had no cause for complaint. It is 45 calibre and shoots 100 grains best powder. For range penetration and certainty, I have never owned a weapon approaching to it. This is no puff; I buy my guns and pay cash for them.

NED BUNTLIN.



"THE STAMFORD MANUFACTURING COMPANY."

STAMFORD, CONN., Aug. 12th, 1878.

SHARPS RIFLE CO.:

I have been thoroughly testing my two new rifles, and find them A1 in every particular. I don't believe it possible for any gunmaker in the world to turn out finer arms. With my mid-range, on the first trial, I made five straight bullseyes; on the second trial five more and on the third five more. The five shots on the second trial could be crossed by a circle three inches in diameter, and on the third trial by a circle two inches in diameter. With my long-range, at same distance (200 yards), the results were as good as with the mid-range. When any one can show me better work than this, I am willing to let my Sharps 1878 go, and try something else. * * *

I have now two rifles that no man need be ashamed of, and as for shooting, they cannot be beaten.

Truly yours,

WM. W. SKIDDY.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 26th, 1878.

ARMORY OF SHARPS RIFLE CO., Bridgeport:

Dear Sirs—You will be pleased to hear that the rifle you made for my son has been very much admired in Cheyenne, and by old hunters in Wyoming territory pronounced the *very best* they had ever seen.

Very truly,

ED. MAYER.

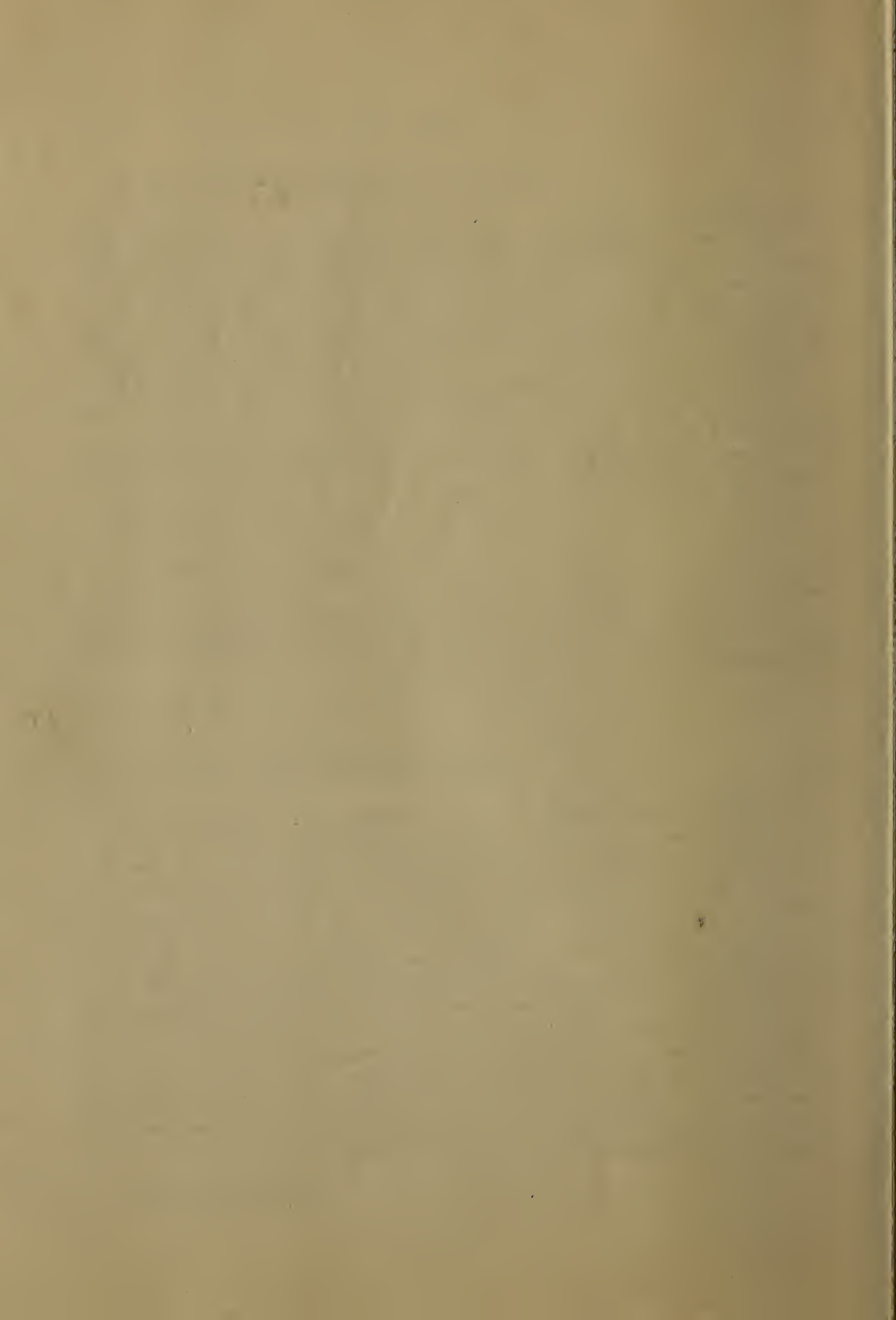
UPPER LAKE, LAKE CO., CAL., Dec. 4th, 1878.

SHARPS RIFLE CO.:

Gentlemen—Proud to inform you that the Sharps mid-range rifle, 40 cal., 70 grs., which you sent me, more than answers my expectations. After having hunted forty-five years, and always having the best guns of the day, I pronounce that gun to be the best in every respect that I have ever used. I hunt for large bucks only, and bears. In my last hunt I killed fifty-four large bucks and three bears, each bear dead in its tracks with a single shot for each. It seemed to me that an old buck could not get out of range. Will give you one illustration of that. Was riding out from camp one evening with my Indian boy; saw a large buck standing a long way off; jumped off my horse, raised my gun to shoot, when the Indian boy said, "Too far to *shot* him; too far to *shot* him." Blazed away; up tumbled the buck. That boy had stood by me in the course of years, and had seen me kill as many as five hundred large deer. Would not begin to give my Sharps for any magazine gun I have ever seen. Have used several; consider them all more or less dangerous. Have known many accidents happen with them; but if an accident happens with a Sharps, it will be the fault of the man, not of the gun.

Respectfully,

GEORGE BUCKNELL.



SHARPS RIFLE CO.:

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18th, 1878.

Gentlemen—I received my Sharps Military, model 1875, from your agent last week, so the first match we had I took it out and tried it to see what I could do with it at 200 and 500 yards, and cleaned out the whole crowd. There was a heavy mirage at 200 yards, and when I got to the 500 yards it was blowing a small gale. Under more favorable circumstances, I could improve considerably on the score.

This is the score, and the first shots ever fired out of it:

200 yards.—5, 4, 4, 5, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5=16 } =89; possible 100.
 500 yards.—5, 4, 3, 4, 3, 5, 5, 4, 5, 5=13 }

At 500 yards, the wind got very troublesome, and blew two of my shots into the three line. Several of the other members of the company shot scores, and were highly pleased with it, so much so, that half a dozen of them intend to purchase as soon as they can, and shoot them in the next tournament of the association. My opinion is, that the rifle is unsurpassed for simplicity of action and workmanship; and is the most accurate shooting military rifle I have shot, and I have shot a great many of them. It is easily cleaned, and not liable to get out of order. I hope to give you a better account of its shooting qualities in the near future.

I am yours, most respectfully,

LIEUT. JOSH ROBERTSON.

CHELSEA, MASS., Feb. 16th, 1879.

SHARPS RIFLE CO.:

Gentlemen—I feel in duty bound to tell you how highly pleased I am with the long-range rifle procured from you. It certainly is nearer perfection than any other rifle ever made. No "unaccountable misses" need occur with proper care in loading. It is a model of elegance, accurate in all its parts, and needs no mallet, hammer, or stump to assist in inserting the cartridge, as do some other makes. I cannot give it too much praise.

Yours respectfully,

J. F. BROWN.

CHELSEA, MASS., March 29th, 1879.

SHARPS RIFLE CO., Bridgeport, Conn.:

Gentlemen—The long range rifle I received from you in September last is giving perfect satisfaction, and is appropriately stamped "Old Reliable." I have now shot it between seven and eight hundred times, at long range, and have never yet had an "unaccountable" shot with it. And I believe from my own experience, and that also of my shooting friends, who are using the same kind of rifle, that our shooting is very much improved since using it.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM GERRISH.

CAMP DOUGLASS, U. T., Dec. 26th, 1878.

SHARPS RIFLE CO., Bridgeport, Conn.:

Gents—I am very happy to inform you that I have this day done very remarkable shooting, with a Sharps mid range rifle procured from you ten months ago. I used a first-class target at 800 yards range, making 46 out of a possible 50, using only the ordinary peep and globe sight, a slight breeze blowing across the line of fire. I think this a remarkable score to make with the mid-range rifle, and every one here thinks likewise. I made an improvement on my cartridge by using 77 grains of powder instead of 70, as you recommended. Enclosed please find a diagram of target and shooting. The rifle gives me the highest satisfaction, and I am justly proud of possessing a piece so true and accurate.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE HELLMAN, Co. H., 14th Inf.

SHARPS RIFLE CO.:

Gentlemen— * * * I have made the subject of firearms a study for upward of thirty years, and have come to the conclusion that, in point of simplicity of parts, excellence of workmanship and material, neatness, compactness, and strength, at the same time combining perfect safety, with length of range, accuracy, and penetrating power, the SHARPS RIFLE has no equal.

Yours truly,

REV. SAMUEL KUHN,

Hummerston, Pa.

TO SHARPS RIFLE CO.:

Dear Sirs—I have just returned from a trip to Montana, where the past sixteen months have been spent hunting large game in that magnificent game country. During that time I have used exclusively the long-range Sharps rifle, 44 calibre, bought of you in June, 1876, and take pleasure in testifying to the satisfaction it has always given. I traveled over 2,200 miles with it slung to the horn of my saddle, discharged it over 2,500 times, was exposed to numerous snow and rain storms, was "bucked off" several times by a "cayuse" horse, yet it was never once out of order, nor did it ever fail to do its duty when *held right* and with properly loaded shells. I hunted all kinds of game, with which that country abounds, and killed antelope, white and black tall deer, elk, buffalo, and grizzly bear, yet the rifling is as bright, and the gun is substantially as good, as when I bought it. Of course I have taken the best of care of it. Were I to go on such a trip again, I would select the same class of gun instead of the "sporting guns" usually taken. I was glad I selected the "straight" stock instead of the pistol "grip," as the latter would not have withstood the bad usage received. I met some English

gentlemen out there with the finest double express rifle with "pistol grip" stock, but in each case the stock was shattered and patched up.

Very truly,

W. D. PICKETT.

St. Louis, Mo.

From F. E. Kellogg, Goleta, Cal.

* * * I have tried my new SHARPS very thoroughly, and find it to be what it is marked, "Old Reliable." I have never, in my twelve years of frontier life, found a gun that had so much to recommend it. I have met the champion, Owen, with his —— rifle, and had no trouble in defeating him very badly.

From L. F. Main, Orleans, Nebraska.

* * * I have used your rifles from the oldest to the newest, and will say that they are the most durable and accurate rifles I ever saw. Have known them to kill buffalo at 900 yards.

Office of W. M. WRIGHT, ARCHITECT,

MONROE, WIS., Oct. 29th, 1878.

C. L. REESMAN, Esq., Chanee, Ill.

Dear Sir—Yours received. I have taken the liberty of forwarding it to Sharps Rifle Co. I own one of Sharps mid-range rifles, model of 1878, and can safely say it shoots the best of any gun I ever put to my shoulder. It took a little time to get accustomed to the pull, 3½ lbs. on the trigger, but now I would not have it less. * * * I expect this winter to go up north, into the pinery, where deer and bear are plenty, and I want a gun that will throw such a ball as will discourage a bear from coming to put his paws about my neck, to ask if I was in earnest, or only joking! 330 grains of lead, delivered ahead of 65 grains powder from my mid-range won't stop by crying whoa! I can assure you of this, if you need a first-class breech loading rifle, get a Sharps. I have owned and used nearly every other kind; write to them, and they can advise you better than I, as to the particular one needed for your purposes. Their trade mark of "Old Reliable" is merited by the experience of the Company, and the *honesty* of their productions.

Respectfully yours,

WM. M. WRIGHT.

N. B.—I am not in the employ of Sharps Rifle Co., as possibly might be supposed from this letter; have never seen or known one of the officers or employees, but they have treated me so courteously, and sold me such a good gun, that I cannot help telling you the truth about them and their goods.

W. M. W.

NEW YORK, 48 W. 27th Street, Feb. 23, 1879.

SHARPS RIFLE Co.:

Dear Sirs—I tried my new mid-range yesterday, at Hartung's Park, for the first time; and, although everything was against fine shooting, a violent snow storm making it impossible to see the bullseye distinctly, and the powder some I had dug out of some old shells, I made, at 200 yards actual distance, on a Creedmoor target 8 inch bullseye, 48 out of a possible 50. It is the most remarkable gun for holding its elevations I ever saw. After firing 25 lubricated cartridges rapidly till the barrel was almost too hot to hold, I was astonished to find, on shooting another cartridge, that the elevation was just the same as when I first began, when the gun was very cold, about 30 degrees temperature. This seems like a fish story, but I don't see how I could make any mistake. There was not a particle of leakage of gas, all the shell looking outside as if they had just been cleaned.

I thought this report was due you. The appearance of the gun made a great sensation. All the riflemen, some thirty, crowded around to see and admire it, except Farrow, who did not give it a glance.

Yours very truly,

S. T. G. DUDLEY.

Office of DAVIS & TATEM,

IRON FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,

HELENA, MONTANA, June 1st, 1879.

SHARPS RIFLE Co.:

I have carefully tested the rifle, model 1878, purchased from you, from 100 to 1000 yards, and find that it shoots with extreme regularity. I have made excellent scores at all ranges, and am entirely satisfied. Its field performance and workmanship are hard to beat.

Yours truly,

B. H. TATEM,

Pres. Helena Rifle Club.

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